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House Rejects Reagan Request For Aid to Nicaraguan Rebels

WASHINGTON — The U.S. House of Representatives, in a major foreign policy setback for President Ronald Reagan, voted 222-190 Thursday to reject his request for \$100 million in military aid to Nicaraguan rebels.

speech Monday and last-minute telephone calls and face-to-face meetings Thursday with wavering members of Congress.

Market Index Breaks 1,800 The Dow Jones industrial average, boosted by zooming prices on the New York Stock Exchange, closed above 1,800 Thursday for the first time ever.

Mr. O'Neill called it a "matter of conscience, not a matter of politics," and strongly criticized those in the administration who questioned the patriotism of those against the aid.

Representative Michael D. Barnes, Democrat of Maryland and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Latin America, said: "The Congress should lead and clear say today there is a better alternative to war in Central America."



Prime Minister Jacques Chirac pushing through a crowd on the Avenue des Champs-Élysées in Paris, where a bomb blast killed two persons and injured 28 Thursday. Page 2.

Chirac Cabinet Is Chosen; Focus Is on Economic, Voting Reforms

By Joseph Fiercher International Herald Tribune PARIS — France got a new government Thursday under Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who announced plans for immediate changes to achieve two key conservative goals: economic liberalization and a new electoral system designed to produce stronger parliamentary majorities.



André Giraud

Mr. Chirac's cabinet list, presented to Mr. Mitterrand on Thursday, places a number of his close personal advisers in key ministries. The cabinet is smaller than that of the outgoing Socialists.

The foreign minister will be Jean-Bernard Raimond, a career diplomat who is now ambassador to Moscow, and the defense minister will be André Giraud, a former head of the industrial division of France's atomic energy commission and an industry minister.

During the election campaign Mr. Chirac said that as prime minister he would mount a crash program to tackle a few key problems during his first hundred days in office.

Mr. Chirac's cabinet list, presented to Mr. Mitterrand on Thursday, places a number of his close personal advisers in key ministries. The cabinet is smaller than that of the outgoing Socialists.

The president's powers, significantly diminished because of the Socialists' losses at the polls, are largely intangible, Mr. Chirac said in a brief general policy statement Thursday. Under the constitution,

he said, his cabinet is empowered to "determine and conduct the affairs of the nation." The new cabinet is to meet Saturday to start work even before Parliament convenes April 2.

In Nicaragua, Debate Is Open, Even to Reagan

By Stephen Kinzer New York Times Service MANAGUA — An unexpected least has made his first full-length appearance on Sandinist television, such to the astonishment of many viewers. It was President Ronald Reagan, that most passionate of anti-Sandinists.

and halted the country's passage "from one kind of dependency to another kind." The exchange, and the fact that it took place on government-controlled television, reflected the political debate that remains remarkably vigorous in Nicaragua.

Aquino Would Gain Wide Powers, Abolish Assembly Under Draft Plan

MANILA — A Philippine cabinet official on Thursday leaked copies of a draft of an interim Philippine constitution that would abolish the national assembly and vest all law-making powers in President Corason C. Aquino.

Marcos Papers Detail Assets Worth Millions

By Joel Brinkley New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Documents found among the personal effects of Ferdinand E. Marcos show that he and his family maintained bank accounts and other investments around the world worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

Sindona Is Felled by Heart Attack

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches VOGHERA, Italy — Michele Sindona, 65, a former financier who was sentenced this week to life in prison for planning a murder, was hospitalized in a deep coma Thursday after suffering an apparent heart attack and stroke, doctors said.

Egypt, Israel Continue Talks Despite Shooting

By Jeffrey Bartholot Washington Post Service CAIRO — Egyptian and Israeli officials continued talks Thursday aimed at improving relations despite an attack Wednesday on four Israelis in a Cairo that resulted in the death of a diplomat's wife.



President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, left, welcomed King Hussein of Jordan to Cairo on Thursday for talks.



Lord Carrington of Britain, left, and Caspar W. Weinberger of the United States, right, at a NATO meeting at which missile defenses were discussed. Page 5.

Egypt, Israel Continue Talks Despite Shooting

Revolution claimed responsibility for the attack at the Cairo Trade Fair in a statement delivered Wednesday to a Western news agency. The statement condemned the Egyptian government "for tolerating repeated insults from Israel and the United States."

Mr. Sharrif, who cut short his scheduled visit to Cairo to leave for Tel Aviv on Thursday night, said that Mr. Mubarak repeated several times that "he is committed to the cause of peace and cementing the peace between our two countries."

the cruise ship Achille Lauro in October and the decision to allow the Israelis to operate a pavilion at the trade fair.

the company, Mabuhay Corp. of San Francisco, is named in a document brought to Hawaii last month by Mr. Marcos and later seized, along with hundreds of other papers, by American customs officials.

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An Ariane rocket failed to lift off with a payload of satellites after computers reported a malfunction. Page 2.
Senator Sam Nunn has bridged the chasm from his rural Georgia to the political heart of Washington. Page 2.
Deregulation of industries in the United States has eroded the power of unions. Page 3.
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Squabbling threatened a hoped-for OPEC accord on production cutbacks. Page 13.
The expiration of stock-index futures has a disruptive impact on U.S. stock markets, a study concluded. Page 15.

Nunn Bridges Gap From Rural Georgia to U.S. Senate 'Club'

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

CALHOUN, Georgia — It comes to this in politics sometimes: A poultry farmer finds a way to convert chicken droppings into electricity, so he erects a big white circus tent in the middle of his pasture and hosts a celebration.

Chicken farmers flock from miles around, local sheriff's deputies direct traffic off the highway and politicians swarm like flies from far corners of the state.

There are county commissioners, water district officials, a mayor or two, a congressman — and even Senator Sam Nunn, the Democrat widely regarded as the most influential person in Georgia and one of the most influential in Washington.

Arriving a few minutes late, Mr. Nunn steps from his car wearing a banker's pin-striped suit and buckled leather shoes. He pumps a few hands and embarks on a walking tour of the farm, striding briskly ahead like a man who takes his chicken manure seriously.

And he is serious. While the other politicians lag behind, sniffing the air and exhaling their repertoire of manure jokes, Mr. Nunn interrogates his guide intently.

He wants to know how the manure system works, whether it is economical without government subsidies, what kind of energy it produces — on and on and on, until the arcane details of manure conversion threaten to bury him up to his eyelashes.

"Are you going to show us where you collect the waste?" Mr. Nunn inquires impatiently at one point. It is a question no one else has been inclined to ask.

"We can, yes," his guide replies. "It's around back."

"Good," Mr. Nunn says, pausing. "I'm used to that smell." His humorless voice lingers awkwardly; it is not clear what he means.

But a few minutes later, he abruptly strips off his veneer of solemn manure scholarship. Standing now at the podium inside the big white tent, he rocks the overflow crowd with a joke about a "big-city politician" who visits a farm and steps in some manure.

"When the politician looks down at his feet, he says, 'Oh my gosh, I'm making it.'"

The farmers laugh and nod and clap. It is a pleasantly familiar scene — the country tent, the wisecracking Baptist preacher who earlier praised God and free enterprise and now the distinguished senator warming to broad themes of Old South populism.

There is deep irony here. Mr. Nunn is hardly a good old boy, and no one in Washington would confuse his hawkish, detail-driven politics with populism. And his life-style — his big house in suburban Maryland, his weekend golf foursomes at the exclusive Congressional Country Club, his presidency, in 1984, of the elitist, men-only Alfa Club — is far removed from the back roads world of north Georgia poultry farming.

In fact, it is precisely this contradictory character that makes Mr. Nunn, at 47, an interesting and effective politician. He has done what President Jimmy Carter never could: He has spanned the wide cultural chasm between his origins in Georgia and his life now as a consummate political insider.

Recently, for example, he emerged as a major force in the dispute over U.S. policy in the Philippines, accusing Ferdinand E. Marcos, the former president, of "massive fraud, intimidation and murder" just as President Ronald Reagan's hands-off posture seemed to be solidifying.

Mr. Nunn's sweeping reform plan for the Pentagon, unveiled last fall, and his familiarity with the minutiae of military spending have placed him at the center of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget-cutting debate. And, increasingly, he is the subject of talk about the Democratic vice presidential nomination in 1988.

Like Mr. Carter, Mr. Nunn catapulted himself into national political life by exploiting his rural roots in a campaign against "the establishment."

But unlike Mr. Carter, he has learned to operate effectively inside that establishment. Along the way, Mr. Nunn has become the antithesis of the modern media politician who, with the help of advertising men and consultants, reinvents himself to appeal to a shifting national mood.

Instead, Mr. Nunn has devoted himself to building long-term personal relationships with his colleagues in the Senate, relationships that pay off in clout inside his "club."

He made sure he understood everything that was going on in his committees and in the Senate, and because of that he has become very well respected, according to William Hathaway of Maine, a former Democratic senator.

"In the committees, in the cloakroom," he said, "he

was one who got along with both liberals and conservatives. When I was in the Senate, I considered him one of my closest friends even though we didn't see eye to eye on a lot of issues."

Mr. Hathaway added: "You know the phrase: When he talks, people listen."

From small-town Georgia to big-time Washington, Mr. Nunn has built a bridge to power. The story of his rise is a study in achieving influence the old-fashioned way.

Mr. Nunn is described by many of his friends in Georgia and by the young lawyers and economists who have worked for him in Washington as a brilliant but remote man. If one worked for him, one did not saunter into his office and shoot the breeze about political gossip or basketball or even the subject he cares most about: the armed forces.

He can see the ways in which his detached and serious character traces directly to the men who were around him when he was growing up — especially to his father, who was 50 when Sam Nunn Jr. was born.

Sam Nunn Sr. was a prominent lawyer and landowner in Perry, Georgia. He also was a diabetic

Stennis, the Mississippi Democrat, and Henry (Scoop) Jackson, the former Democrat senator from Washington.

One result was that Mr. Nunn secured a seat on the prestigious Senate Armed Services Committee. This committee is an important source of political strength in Georgia, which is home to a number of major military contractors and has a large military population.

"He immediately made the contacts," recalls Representative Richard Ray, a Democrat from Georgia who was Mr. Nunn's administrative assistant for 10 years. "He kind of sailed into that Armed Services Committee."

"People like Stennis and Jackson — I stayed in constant touch with them," Mr. Nunn recalls. "I didn't talk to them in general about 'How do you conduct yourself?' but just about what they thought about the issues. And by the time you get through talking to them about those things, you generally pick up by osmosis their views about how senators should conduct themselves."

Mr. Nunn responded to his mentors with deference

and hard work. If he voted against one of them, he did it quietly and only after direct consultations.

"Sam didn't get in any downright confrontations," says Robert Taft, the former Republican senator from Ohio, who was a colleague for two years on the Armed Services Committee. "He didn't reduce matters to personalities."

And by avoiding confrontations, he made friends with senators as politically diverse as Barry Goldwater, the Arizona Republican, and Edward M. Kennedy, the Massachusetts Democrat. His friendship with Mr. Goldwater, who currently is chairman of the Armed Services Committee, has permitted Mr. Nunn to advance his military reform agenda even with his party in the minority.

Last fall, with Mr. Goldwater's blessing, Mr. Nunn introduced the Pentagon reform plan that has placed him once again at the center of the military spending debate.

But there was more to Mr. Nunn's rapid, quiet rise inside the Senate than the caution and respect he exhibited with his elders. There also was his unquenchable fascination with the minutiae of military issues, and his willingness to slog through manuals and reports that other senators ignored or parceled out to staff members.

As a result, Mr. Nunn quickly became a kind of bipartisan repository for information and advice on military matters.

"A lot of the members I was exposed to weren't very bright, weren't hard working and couldn't think for themselves," says a former aide, Wright Andrews. "Nunn took home volumes of material, and when he came back, he had actually read it."

For Mr. Nunn, the relentless reading and the quiet



'I guess nobody was ever talking to me about being a serious candidate. And now people are talking to me about it all the time. Naturally your mind turns to that.'

— Senator Sam Nunn

pleased in his later years by recurrent ailments. His great — some said his only — passion was reading. Toward the end of his life, he stayed in his study off the porch and read virtually around the clock. He was especially fond of books about the Confederacy; his wife remembers him reading "Lee's Lieutenants" seven or eight times.

"His father was a very formal man," recalls Virgil Peavy, a close childhood friend of the senator. "When I was in their home, I didn't feel like the relationship was as warm as it was in my home."

Mr. Nunn says his father's advanced age was significant "in the sense that we didn't go hunting and fishing." He adds: "We weren't buddy-buddy from that point of view. He was more of an example than a close — we were close, but it wasn't like my son and I, we do things together all the time."

There were other men who were important to Mr. Nunn, men who were, in some ways, like his father. His great-uncle, the legendary Representative Carl Vinson, came back from Washington every November to attend Thanksgiving dinner with the Nunnns. Herman Talmadge, the former senator, also stopped by from time to time.

Sam Nunn Jr. absorbed a great deal from the conversations of these Georgia Democrat kingmakers that took place in his living room.

"I'd sit there and I didn't get involved in it very much," he says. "I just always listened."

The men around him did more than influence Mr. Nunn's character, they helped shape his career. After Mr. Nunn was elected to the Senate, his first trip to Washington was on a train with his great-uncle.

Vinson escorted him to meetings with some of the most powerful men in the Senate: Talmadge, and John

and hard work. If he voted against one of them, he did it quietly and only after direct consultations.

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For Mr. Nunn, the relentless reading and the quiet

WORLD BRIEFS

Ex-Suspect in Palme Murder Is Hiding

STOCKHOLM (AP) — A 32-year-old Swedish man held for a week as a suspect in the murder of Prime Minister Olof Palme was in hiding Thursday under police protection because he feared attacks after his identity and picture were published by a Swedish newspaper.

Hans Holmer, the Stockholm police commissioner, criticized both "lawyers who lost their heads and revealed too much to mass media" and Arbetet, a newspaper in the coastal city of Malmo. He described the paper as "a respected newspaper which starts a witch hunt by publishing the name and picture of an arrested man."

The man, Ake Lennart Viktor Gunnarsson, who was released after key witness for the prosecution could not identify him, was described as relieved and fearful. The Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet quoted a relative of Mr. Gunnarsson on Thursday as saying that he told him: "I'm glad to be alive but the worst remains. I will be a marked man around the world."

U.S. Calls Troop Talks Unsatisfactory

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reagan administration, marking the end of the current round of talks on troop reductions in Europe, complained Thursday that the Warsaw Pact had "not responded constructively" to its recent initiatives.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, made the comments about the 38th round of the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks in Vienna, where the United States and its North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies have spent years attempting to negotiate with the Soviet Union and its allies on cuts in conventional forces in Central Europe.

Mr. Speakes said the West had dropped its insistence that the talks come to an understanding on troop level data, something long demanded by the pact, but that there had still been no movement. He complained that the lack of movement did not correspond with previous optimistic statements by Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who had indicated that an outline for agreement was emerging in Vienna.

Shevardnadze Assails U.S. on Test Ban

WARSAW (UPI) — Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, said Thursday that the United States was rejecting a Soviet moratorium on nuclear weapons testing because it needed to conduct tests for President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

"They need them to construct space weapons, and the halting of the tests destroys their plans for 'star wars' preparations," he said. "Star wars" is a popular term for the Strategic Defense Initiative, a program to develop a space-based defense against nuclear missiles. Mr. Shevardnadze, who was attending a session with foreign ministers of the seven Warsaw Pact nations, spoke in an interview with the Polish news agency PAP.

He accused the United States and its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of "tightening" the nuclear "bracket" in Europe. The interview also was carried by the Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu. The two-day foreign ministers' session began Wednesday.

File on Waldheim Found in Austria

VIENNA (Reuters) — A missing file on Kurt Waldheim, the former secretary-general of the United Nations, has been found by Austria's Foreign Ministry and has been photocopied by a member of the presidential candidate's office, a spokesman for Mr. Waldheim said Thursday.

"Dr. Waldheim has authorized someone from his office to photocopy the file because he himself wants to see what's in it," the spokesman said. Mr. Waldheim has said the file, reportedly covering the period from 1938 to 1970, would disprove allegations that he belonged to the Nazi paramilitary organization known as the Brownshirts.

Mr. Waldheim, 67, a favorite in the May elections, has been the subject of controversy since Austria's independent weekly Profil and The New York Times alleged this month that he joined Nazi youth groups after Hitler annexed Austria in 1938.

Iraq-Kuwait Channel Mined, Iran Says

PARIS (AFP) — Iran has mined the Khawr Abd-Allah channel between southern Iraq and the northern islands of Kuwait, Hashem Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, said Thursday.

The mining of the channel that separates Iraq from Kuwait could prevent all navigation by either Iraq or Kuwait, he said. Iran has been Iranian move in an offensive begun Feb. 9 into southern Iraq. Iranian troops have taken over the strategic port of Faw north of the channel.

Speaking on recent Iraqi bombardments of civilian targets, Mr. Rafsanjani threatened retaliation but minimized damage claimed by Iraq. Radio Teheran also reported that Iran had asked Javier Perez de Cuellar, the secretary-general of the United Nations, to take steps to prevent attacks on civilian targets.

Correction

The previous position of Wayne J. Stater, the new group general manager of TTT Africa and the Middle East, was incorrectly reported in the March 12 Business Europe column. His previous position was regional marketing director, TTT Africa and the Middle East.

Bomb Explosion Kills 2, Injures 28 at Paris Mall

PARIS — A bomb exploded Thursday in a crowded shopping mall on the Avenue des Champs-Élysées, killing two men and injuring at least 28 persons, 10 of them seriously, police said.

A second bomb was found and defused at the Châtelet subway station, a major transfer point for Paris commuters.

The explosion, which occurred at 6 P.M., blew shards of glass into crowds in the Galerie Printemps, police said. The avenue is usually crowded with Parisians and tourists drawn by its luxury shops and movie theaters.

Police said the bomb was placed on the ground outside a store just inside the shopping gallery. No one claimed responsibility for the blast.

The explosion follows a series of terrorist attacks, most of which were believed to be linked to events in the Middle East.

A bomb exploded Monday on a high-speed train leaving Paris for Lyon, injuring 10 persons. Responsibility for the blast was claimed by an Arab terrorist group that is seeking freedom for a five-man Arab commando squad that tried to assassinate a former Iranian prime minister.

The same group claimed responsibility for a series of bombings last month at popular spots in Paris, including a different shopping mall on the Champs-Élysées. Another bomb was found on the Eiffel Tower and defused before it exploded.

The explosion in central Paris happened minutes after the new prime minister, Jacques Chirac, was officially designated by President François Mitterrand. Virtually his first act in office was to visit the scene of the bombing.

The attack undermined the difficulty that will be faced by the new conservative cabinet in dealing with terrorism. During the election campaign, conservatives accused the Socialist administration of laxity in combating threats to security.

Police identified one of the dead as a native of Lebanon, Jean Victor Gueriche, 22, who lived in the Paris suburb of Neuilly.

Another man died of his injuries at a hospital, officials said. He was not identified.

Ariane Launch Aborted After Equipment Fails

By Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Service

KOUROU, French Guiana — An Ariane rocket, after proceeding through a virtually flawless countdown to zero, failed Wednesday to lift off from its launching pad with a payload of American and Brazilian satellites.

Frédéric d'Allest, president of Ariane, said after the failure Wednesday night that it would be at least a week before the next countdown.

"We are pretty confident that we'll be able to launch in eight to 10 days," he told guests and officials in the Ariane control room.

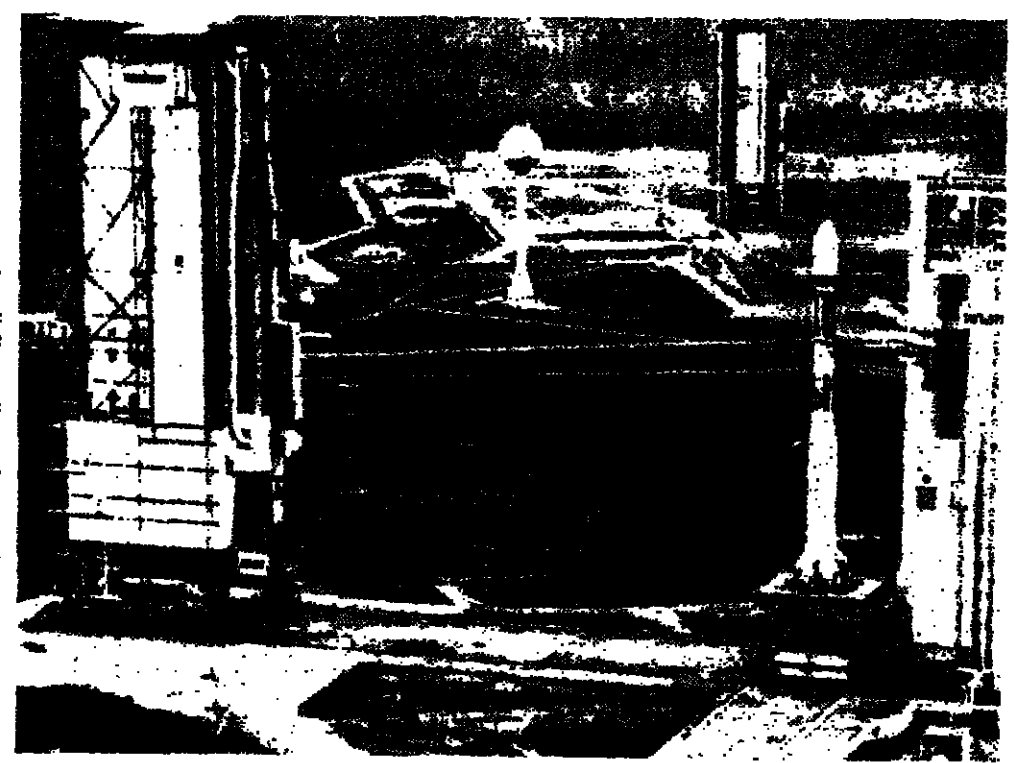
The malfunction dealt a setback to Arianespace, the main competitor to the U.S. space shuttle program in the commercial launching of satellites.

It was also a setback for GTE Spacenet in McLean, Virginia, which owns one of the two satellites aboard the rocket.

Launch officials said cryogenic arms that pump supercool hydrogen and oxygen into the rocket's third stage failed to obey a computer order to start retracting 13 seconds before liftoff.

Five seconds later, computers in the launch firing room picked up a status report of the malfunction and automatically shut down, preventing ignition and blast-off.

Scores of U.S. and foreign satellite executives flown to Kourou by



The Ariane rocket, right, on its launchpad in French Guiana hours before the aborted liftoff.

Space Administration has touted the shuttle since its inception as a system that would ultimately "pay for itself" by carrying commercial payloads into orbit at prices that theoretically are pegged to full recovery of costs.

But in recent years, Arianespace Inc., a privately owned concern spun off by the European Space Agency, began offering basically the same service on less glamorous unmanned rockets while charging lower prices.

"It was a political decision in the U.S. to use the shuttle," said Philippe Rasse, Ariane's director of engineering, in an interview. "But

we realized that you don't have to launch automatic satellites with astronauts.

"It's cheaper without them and you don't have to take risks with the lives of someone," he said.

NASA officials acknowledge that they may have overly burdened the shuttle program. Under a new policy announced this month by William R. Graham, the agency's acting administrator, NASA will encourage the launching of commercial payloads on private unmanned rockets.

But some NASA officials are skeptical about private ventures. They point to the hefty subsidies that Ariane received from the European Space Agency in its early days.

"There's no way these commer-

670 Moslems Are Arrested In Malaysia

KOTA KINABALU, Malaysia — Police on Thursday arrested almost 700 militant Moslem opponents of Sabah's mainly Christian government in Kota Kinabalu, the capital of this east Malaysian state. A second overnight curfew was imposed on the city after further bomb blasts.

Police said they arrested 670 Moslems, who walked out of the state mosque in three groups during the day.

More than 1,400 activists were believed to have fled into the mosque after unrest Wednesday. Five people have now died in a week of sectarian rioting, arson and bombings.

Opposition parties, mostly composed of ethnic Malays, claim the mainly Christian and non-Malay Parti Bersatu Sabah party in power is anti-Islamic and say that Moslem rights are being eroded. The party denies the charges.

The Sabah police chief, Haji Ahmad Maulana Bahaj, said he was confident those still in the mosque would surrender before Friday prayers.

"There will be no storming of the mosque because it is a place of prayer," he said. "We are confident that they will come out of their own accord."

In the east coast town of Tawau, a blast wrecked a lorry and a four-wheel-drive vehicle.

Bombs in Kota Kinabalu destroyed two cars and damaged an office. The blasts brought to 29 the number of bombings in Sabah since March 12.

Mr. Maulana said that of the hundreds of people police had arrested since Wednesday a week ago, 900 had been released and 110 were illegal Filipino immigrants who had been deported.

Kota Kinabalu was deserted an hour before the 12-hour curfew took effect at 6 P.M.

The violence pushed down share prices on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange.

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Illinois Democrats Put in Chaos By Far-Right Primary Victories

By Andrew H. Malcolm
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Two followers of Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., a far-right conservative, have won election upsets in the Illinois Democratic primary voting, creating chaos in the campaign of the party's gubernatorial nominee, former senator Adlai E. Stevenson 3d.

The LaRouche candidates, both political unknowns who employed tactics of table-setting and battery-powered megaphones at airports and street corners, upset Mr. Stevenson's handpicked Democratic nominees for lieutenant governor and secretary of state in the voting Tuesday.

Mr. Stevenson, whose name has been familiar in the state since the late 19th century, when his grandfather was vice president of the United States, easily won renomination to challenge the Republican governor, James R. Thompson.

In Illinois primaries, candidates for governor and lieutenant governor appear separately on the ballot. In general elections, the two appear together as a ticket.

Mr. Stevenson said at a news conference Wednesday night that he was considering dumping his selected running mate as lieutenant

governor, Mark J. Fairchild, 28, and forming a new ticket for the general election, United Press International reported. Janice Hart, 30, was the victor as secretary of state.

"There is one thing I want to make absolutely clear tonight," Mr. Stevenson said. "I will never run on a ticket with candidates who espouse the hate-filled folly of Lyndon LaRouche."

In the Chicago City Council races, the contest for power between Harold Washington, the city's black mayor, and Edward R. Vrdolyak, the alderman who leads the city's white Democratic political machine, remained at issue. Two seats were won by Mr. Washington's candidates and three by Mr. Vrdolyak's, with two seats still in dispute. Allies of Mr. Washington must control both seats for the mayor to gain control of the council.

Spokesmen for Mr. LaRouche's group, the National Democratic Policy Committee, attributed their candidates' victory to their platform, which opposes the federal budget-balancing law and favors a space-based laser defense system as well as mandatory screening of all

Americans for acquired immune deficiency syndrome. They said the party was more in touch with the concerns of average citizens.

However, politicians in Chicago suggested other reasons: an unusually low turnout of about 25 percent of the 6.1 million registered voters and the relatively unfamiliar names of Mr. Stevenson's candidates, George Sangmeister, a state senator, for lieutenant governor and Aurelia Pucinski for secretary of state.

This, the politicians speculated, combined with Democratic overconfidence, lackluster races and rainy weather almost statewide, held down the turnout for all but the most dedicated voters. There were indications, too, that some Republican voters had abandoned their party's largely uncontested primary to declare themselves Democrats for the day.

Under Illinois law, voters can change party registration by oral declaration on election day.

Mr. Stevenson could attempt a write-in effort to mount a campaign under a third-party label. To do this he would have to assemble a slate of candidates for all statewide offices: lieutenant governor, secre-



Adlai E. Stevenson 3d

tary of state, attorney general, comptroller and trustees for the University of Illinois.

Mr. Stevenson, who nearly defeated Mr. Thompson four years ago in the closest gubernatorial race in state history, cannot run as an independent because the filing deadline was in December.

Mr. LaRouche, 63, a millionaire publisher who began his political career as a Marxist, has run for president in 1976, 1980 and 1984, receiving few votes.

Deregulation Saps Power of U.S. Unions

By William Scrin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. government deregulation of airlines, telecommunications, trucking and railroads is causing difficulties for American unions and has created new environments in which they must operate.

The strike at Trans World Airlines, where flight attendants are resisting the airline's demands for concessions on wages and work rules, illustrates the problems unions face because of deregulation.

In some cases, the end of government regulation of such matters as fares, rates, routes and areas of service has only accelerated trends that had existed for years, such as the growth in the number of trucking companies outside the master freight agreement of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

In communications, too, competition had been increasing before the telephone industry was deregulated because of action by a federal court.

Deregulation has meant an end to bargaining in which union contracts negotiated at leading companies set the pattern for an industry. It has forced many unions to accept substantial wage reductions, including two-tier wage scales, under which newly hired workers are paid less than those already on the job. It has also led unions to accept reductions in benefits and changes in work rules.

Many union jobs, and often non-union jobs as well, have been eliminated, although in some cases deregulation has meant increased employment.

Some unions have militantly confronted problems caused by deregulation. The Air Line Pilots Association has blocked mergers and acquisitions, and in a strike at United Airlines last year the union says it successfully resisted demands for concessions.

District 100 of the International Association of Machinists recently refused to grant concessions to Eastern Airlines, and Eastern agreed to be purchased by the Texas Air Corp.

While deregulation has driven some companies into bankruptcy or liquidation, from the perspective of the industries, some results of deregulation are positive, experts say.

Audrey Freedman, a labor economist, said deregulation had meant not only substantial reductions in wages but also major increases in productivity as companies facing new nonunion competitors have significantly altered work rules.

Deregulation has "pushed wages toward the market level," she said, and, more importantly, it has "pushed wages toward a localized wage structure."

This has happened in trucking,

she said, and is likely to happen in communications this summer when the Communications Workers of America begins bargaining separately with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the seven regional telephone operating companies.

But for unions the effects of deregulation have often been injurious.

In trucking, which was deregulated in 1980, thousands of union trucking jobs have been lost, and wages have risen minimally, if at all, in recent years. Perhaps 200,000 truckers work under the master freight agreement of the Teamsters union, as against 400,000 a decade ago.

In the telephone industry deregulation has meant more nonunion

workers, resistance by some telephone operating companies to companywide bargaining with the communications workers, and a new form of bargaining for the union.

George Kohl, research economist for the communications workers, said the union must make the transition to an organizing union, not a union that was "servicing contracts and dealing with politics."

Two of the seven regional phone companies, he said, have rejected companywide bargaining, which means the union must bargain this year not only with the regional companies but also with each of their subordinate operations.

Don Skidlos, director of communications for the pilots' union,

and other experts said deregulation has made it necessary for unions to have more knowledge about the industries where they represent workers.

He said the pilots' union, once an organization that "worked with one or two committees" in Congress and one or two federal agencies, has become a union that deals with "many, many committees and agencies."

Richard I. Kilroy, president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks, said railroad deregulation in the early 1980s meant the loss of 100,000 union jobs.

"From industry's viewpoint, it's fine," he said. "They're making more money than they ever made. But we're not sharing in it. From labor's viewpoint, it's been devastating."

U.S. Funds Channeled to Opponents of Sandinists

By Sidney Blumenthal
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. organization that has received substantial funds from the National Endowment for Democracy, a federal agency, has been channeling most of the money to opponents of Nicaragua's Sandinista government, an official of the group said.

The organization, called Friends of the Democratic Center in Central America, has used the government money to help the opposition newspaper La Prensa in Nicaragua and a group of prominent U.S. Republicans and conservative Democrats opposed to the human rights practices of the Sandinista government.

The group, known as Prodemca,

also has placed full-page advertisements in The Washington Post, The New York Times and The Washington Times urging Congress to support President Ronald Reagan's request for \$100 million in military and "nonlethal" aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Over the last year said a half, Prodemca has received about \$400,000 in grants from the National Endowment for Democracy, said Penn Kemble, a member of Prodemca's executive committee.

"The money," Mr. Kemble said, "is pretty much a pass-through." But he said that none of it "goes for the ads" supporting Mr. Reagan's aid request.

Aryeh Neier, vice chairman of Americas Watch, a human rights group that opposes the aid request,

said, "Prodemca appears to be flying under false colors in portraying itself as a citizens' organization when it is actually a vehicle for distributing funds to anti-Sandinista organizations."

Representative Daniel A. Mica, a Democrat of Florida and chairman of the International Operations Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which oversees the National Endowment for Democracy, said he was "mighty upset" about the ads.

"I want a full report immediately," he said, referring to the ads. Mr. Mica said: "If they spent one cent of government money, we'll throw the book at them."

Representative Hank Brown, a Republican of Colorado and a frequent critic of the endowment, said

he was sure Prodemca was "prepared to document its finances."

He said, "Using American money to affect domestic policy is clearly the kind of thing we're worried about."

"Nothing that we've done with funds we've received from the endowment has been used to influence U.S. policy," Mr. Kemble said.

The National Endowment for Democracy was created by the Reagan administration in 1983 to campaign for democracy and against communism. Last year, it became embroiled in a controversy over interference in French politics when the Paris newspaper Liberation disclosed that the Free Trade Union Institute, established under the endowment's aegis, gave money to an anti-Communist group.

Mix of Liberty, Repression Underpins Pinochet

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

SANTIAGO — The spotlight falls on an actor named Roberto Aranda, and he is trembling with emotion.

"The truth!" he shouts in frustration after realizing that no one will believe he saw a kidnapping. The truth!

The scene is a small theater in central Santiago; the play, by Carlos Cerda, a literature professor exiled until recently, is about a murder in which the main character, played by Mr. Aranda, witnesses the abduction of a man by government security forces.

The kidnapping depicted in the play, "Something in the Air," is fictional. But the circumstances resemble an episode in March 1985 when armed men in civilian dress abducted three members of Chile's Communist Party. Two days after the abductions, the victims were found dead on a road near the Santiago airport, their throats slashed.

The killings shocked many Chileans, and were followed by a wave of kidnapping and torture cases, some directed against members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Thought to be the work of the police force known as the Carabineros, the deaths shook the military government of President Augusto Pinochet and led to rumors that the president, who called the killings a brutal crime, had lost control of his armed forces.

The victims were Manuel Guerrero, 35, the regional secretary of a teachers' union; Santiago Nattino, 65, an instructor; and José Manuel Parada, 33, a human rights worker for the church. Mr. Parada was the son of the actor.

For the elder Mr. Parada, there is a cruel irony in the reality of his son's murder alongside the existence of the freedom, however temporary, to put on a play that parodies the killers. This coupling of government repression with liberty has become a characteristic of daily life in Chile under General Pinochet.

Few people expect this to change as a result of the Reagan administration's new critical tone toward the government's policies, a step that began last week with Washington's sponsorship of a United Nations resolution criticizing Chile's human rights record. The resolution was unanimously approved by the UN Human Rights Commission.

Chileans have many stories that illustrate the mix of freedom and repression. For example, Mikémo Pacheco, the acting president of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, can investigate — with difficulty — government abuses and compile statistics on them. He can never forget, however, that he is being watched.

Earlier this year, a 40-year-old woman who works for his family was kidnapped by civilians and questioned about Mr. Pacheco's involvement in making arrangements for the visit to Chile in January of Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat.

"It is psychological torture," Mr. Pacheco said.

Political leaders and diplomats say the government's ability to maintain a repressive regime with a false touch of liberty has made the opposition's task more difficult.

The repression is certainly clear. The Chilean Human Rights Com-

mission estimates that 61 people died last year in anti-government protests or in homicides suspected of being politically motivated. In addition, 159 were tortured and 61 were kidnapped, according to the commission.

But at the same time the illegal opposition parties often are permitted to meet and publish their magazines. Their leaders are allowed to travel abroad.

"Pinochet has been very smart with us," one opposition leader said. "He has turned us into local and international celebrities and we live better being invited to congresses and forums abroad than we would probably live as local congressmen."

As long as an opposition, however controlled, is permitted, people are reluctant to take chances that might cause them to be exiled, diplomats and political leaders say. Last year 3,805 exiled Chileans were denied entry into the country. In addition to the exiles abroad, 171 Chileans were banished to isolated parts of Chile last year, serving three-month periods of exile. Many were being punished for suspected participation in protests last year. None were tried, much less charged.

10 Arrested in Santiago

The police said they arrested 10 women in Santiago on Thursday for handing out mock ballots that called for a return to democracy, United Press International reported.

Another woman was badly injured Wednesday when the police fired buckshot at her as she posted a wall poster advertising Thursday's protest, according to a priest in a militant shantytown of La Victoria.

Honduras Calls Troop Alert, Cites Nicaraguan Deployment

The Associated Press

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Honduras has placed its armed forces on alert and sent about 5,000 troops to its border with Nicaragua, claiming that the Sandinista government has deployed heavily armed troops in the area and closed the only crossing point.

In what he called a "preventive measure," a military intelligence spokesman said Wednesday that Honduras sent the troops to border areas at about noon Wednesday.

He said the alert order was being strictly applied to all garrisons, especially those in the south and outlying part of the country.

There was no immediate public reaction to the report from the Sandinista government in Managua.

The U.S. Congress was acting Thursday on a request by President Ronald Reagan for approval of \$100 million in military and other aid for Nicaraguan rebels, who have bases in Honduras.

Major Fred Lash, a Pentagon spokesman, said Thursday in Washington that no U.S. troops were taking part in any movement of Honduran forces.

He said about 2,900 U.S. troops were in Honduras and that this number was to be increased to 4,600 in May for exercises that were planned a year ago.

The Honduran spokesman said the alert was called after "an unusual movement of Nicaraguan troops" and after Nicaraguan soldiers closed the customs house at El Espinal, the only supervised border crossing point between the two countries, "without justification or explanation."

El Espinal, 100 miles (160 kilometers) southwest of Tegucigalpa, is on the highway linking the two capitals.

The Nicaraguan troop movement apparently was part of an army drive against Indian rebel groups on the Caribbean coast.

In Managua, Nicaragua's deputy army commander, José Ganza, said earlier Wednesday that the military was soon to take action to foil a rebel plan. He said the rebels, allegedly aided by Central Intelligence Agency agents, intended to seize some territory and set up an anti-Sandinista provisional government.

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Faubus to Run Again For Office in Arkansas

The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — Irvell E. Faubus, who drew attention in 1957 when he ordered out National Guard troops to preserve school segregation, announced Thursday that he would run for governor again.

Mr. Faubus, 76, who served six terms as governor, the most in Arkansas history, left office in 1966. He said his platform would emphasize education, jobs, control of insurance rates, better treatment for the mentally ill, closer control of the state prison system and a new approach to controlling utility rates.

mission estimates that 61 people died last year in anti-government protests or in homicides suspected of being politically motivated. In addition, 159 were tortured and 61 were kidnapped, according to the commission.

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Soviet Union to Open Aid Offices in China

BEIJING — The Soviet Union will open new offices in Beijing to help China on economic matters and on science and technology, according to diplomatic sources. The agreement for the new Soviet presence was reached this week during a visit here by Ivan V. Arkhipov, a Soviet deputy prime minister, the sources said.

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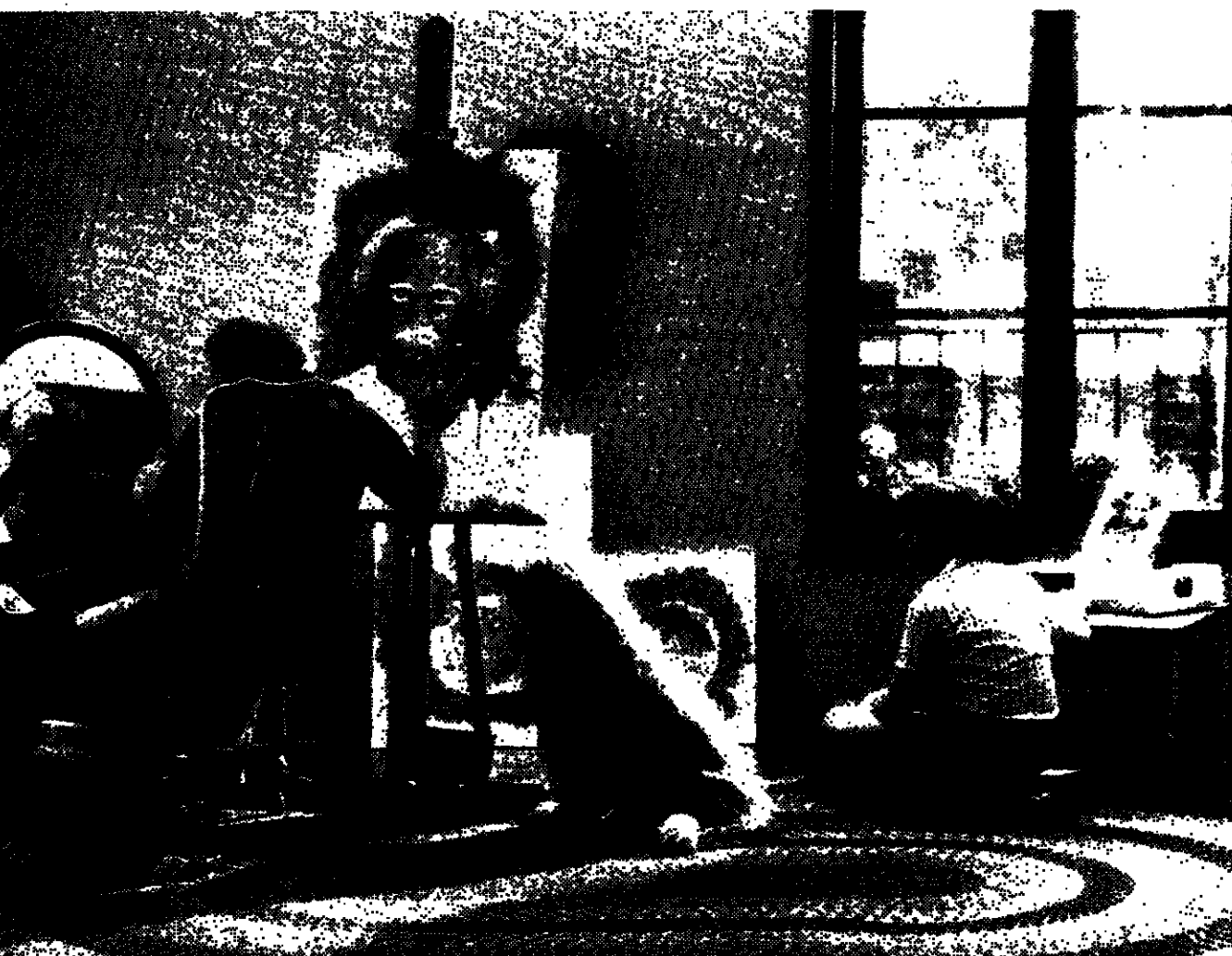
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PLO Guerrillas Back in Lebanon, Arafat Aide Says

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Thousands of Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas who were forced from Beirut after the Israeli invasion almost four years ago have returned to Lebanon, according to a senior leader of the PLO.

Saleh Khalef, the second in command in Yasser Arafat's mainstream guerrilla movement, el-Fatah, said that "all Palestinian fighters who left Beirut following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon are back and are now entrenched in positions which would enable them to escalate military operations."

Mr. Khalef, who is known as Abu Iyad, spoke Wednesday at a lecture in Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates. On Thursday, his words were reported on the front pages of most Beirut newspapers.

He also said that the United States was responsible for dispersing the PLO guerrillas from Lebanon in 1982. That year Washington

played an influential role in the evacuation of about 12,000 Palestinian fighters from Beirut, which was ringed by Israeli troops and tanks.

Mr. Khalef and other high-ranking guerrilla commanders left with Mr. Arafat for Tunis, where the PLO set up a new headquarters. The guerrillas were sent to seven other Arab countries and checked into makeshift camps after they were dispersed.

Mr. Khalef gave no details about how or when the guerrillas made their way back into Lebanon. His statements coincided with media reports in Beirut that supporters of Mr. Arafat not only have arrived at three Palestinian refugee camps in southern Beirut but have been setting themselves up in Moslem quarters near the camps.

One daily newspaper, al-Anwar, said this week that agents of the PLO chairman have rented as many as 300 apartments in six West Beirut neighborhoods, and that the apartments will serve as

living quarters for the guerrillas as well as bases of operations.

The newspaper cited security sources for its article, but the police and military officers have declined comment when asked about the report.

Young Palestinians brandishing Kalashnikov assault rifles move freely in the camps of Sabra, Chatila and Burj al-Brajneh, and often fight running street battles with the Shiite Moslems of the Amal militia.

Amal, in cooperation with the mostly Shiite 6th Brigade of the Lebanese Army, has established roadblocks at the approaches to the three camps.

Palestinian guerrilla groups are known to maintain mobile bases in southern Lebanon and have been trying to resume cross-border attacks against Israel.

On March 1, two members of the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine were killed in a clash with an Israeli patrol on the border and a third guerrilla was captured.

Several times earlier this year, Palestinian guerrillas claimed responsibility for firing rockets into northern Israel.

Press reports in Beirut said that Mr. Arafat has been pouring arms and funds into the city to arm the Palestinian camps and recruit Lebanese supporters. Al-Anwar said that the PLO paymaster, identified as Issam al-Loah, had arrived in West Beirut carrying what the newspaper described as salaries for the guerrillas. It did not elaborate.

Fighting Breaks Out

Moslem militiamen and Lebanese government troops continued fighting artillery and tank battles early Thursday in the mountains northeast of Beirut, United Press International reported from Beirut.

Police and militia sources said that five persons were killed and 15 others were wounded in nightlong battles in Beirut and in the nearby mountains.

Rival factions blamed each other

for the fighting that began in Beirut on Wednesday afternoon with a minor skirmish between Christian and Moslem militias across the Green Line dividing the city. It escalated into exchanges of mortar, tank and artillery fire and spread.

Christian and Moslem militiamen, firing rocket-propelled grenades and heavy machine guns, attacked rival fortified positions in central Beirut for eight hours until a third cease-fire was arranged at dawn.

Similar battles, but between Syrian-backed Moslem militias and Lebanese Army units defending President Amin Gemayel's mountain stronghold of Bikfaya, 11 miles (18 kilometers) northeast of Beirut, continued through the night Wednesday and into early Thursday.

"It started with the customary exchange of machine-gun fire across the Beirut Green Line and the odd mortar," said one police source, "but this time people were killed and the fighting escalated."



PLO fighters arrived at the Syrian border in August 1982 after being forced out of Beirut.

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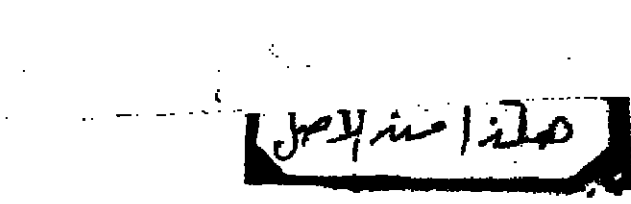
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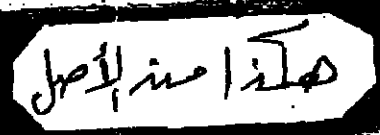
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NATO Is Told of SDI Progress; European De



The Associated Press
WURZBURG, West Germany — The director of the U.S. space-based missile defense program briefed NATO military ministers Thursday and later said that a decision on deploying the system might be made before the projected target date in the early 1990s.

Ministers attending the opening day of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization nuclear planning session also discussed the possibility of developing a system, related to the Strategic Defense Initiative, that would protect Western Europe against shorter-range nuclear missiles.

West Germany's defense minister, Manfred Wörner, praised what he said was Washington's willingness to create a related system.

U.S. allies in Europe have said frequently that the SDI program as originally proposed would leave them exposed to Soviet attack while protecting the United States.

Much of the two-day meeting was expected to be devoted to discussing SDI, which Moscow vehemently opposes.

The SDI director, Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson of the U.S. Air Force, said that a decision on the feasibility of deploying the missile defense still was expected by the early 1990s.

"But if our great progress continues we could have a decision earlier than that," he said, adding that technological advances were being made more quickly than expected.

General Abrahamson said he had brought with him examples of that technology, which was shown to the NATO ministers.

While declining to be specific, he said he had briefed the ministers on advances in fiber optics, lasers and infrared detectors.

"I'm startled that the technical side of SDI is proving much easier than the political side," he said.

Britain is the only country to have joined the program at the gov-

ernmental level. The U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, who is attending the NATO meeting, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany announced Wednesday that a basic agreement had been reached for private West German companies to take part.

General Abrahamson, in discussing a link between SDI and a missile defense for Western Europe, said that NATO "is committed to understanding how to apply technology to defense against both

long- and short-range" Soviet missiles.

Mr. Wörner said he was "glad the Americans were now investigating not only how to erect an intercontinental defense but also a shield against short-range missiles."

He added that "the defense of all alliance territory is indivisible."

"It is very important that European interests be brought into SDI from the very beginning," he said.

The ministers discussed the Jan. 15 arms-limitation proposals by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, that included eliminating all nuclear weapons by the end of the century.

President Ronald Reagan responded on Feb. 24 with a proposal to scrap all Soviet and U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and Asia by the end of this decade.

The West Europeans have noted that Mr. Gorbachev's proposal

would not limit shorter-range Soviet nuclear missiles stationed in East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

The ministers also are to hear status reports on the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 medium-range missiles in Western Europe and on Soviet SS-20 rockets in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Weinberger is expected to report that the Soviet Union is testing a new, more accurate version of the SS-20.

Chirac Names Cabinet, Focuses on Economic, Electoral Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

work law, allowing the government to decree specific economic measures at its own pace without new votes.

The second area to be dealt with by decrees would end the proportional voting system that helped split up the conservatives' parliamentary representation.

Unlike laws that are approved by Parliament, government decrees require only the president's agreement. Beside speed, the advantage to Mr. Chirac in the current situation is that he will not have to risk a series of fights in a Parliament where his center-right alliance holds only a razor-thin majority.

On the extreme right, for example, the National Front will fight to retain the proportional system that

allowed it to enter Parliament for the first time, with 35 seats.

Although Mr. Mitterrand had helped enact the nationalizations and the proportional representation system after winning office in 1981, he said he would accept the electoral verdict in favor of reversing these measures.

As a reminder that the two leaders still are working out the ground rules and the niceties of power sharing, Mr. Chirac said he had cleared his policy remarks with Mr. Mitterrand.

Underscoring the novelty of the situation, the handing over of power involved an elaborate ballet of protocol between the Elysée Palace, the president's residence, and the Paris City Hall, Mr. Chirac's power base since he became mayor in 1977.

Mr. Chirac went to the Elysée

Palace on Thursday afternoon to give his cabinet list to Mr. Mitterrand. Mr. Mitterrand's spokesman then appeared on the steps to announce that Laurent Fabius had resigned as prime minister and that Mr. Chirac had been appointed.

At City Hall, Mr. Chirac made his political statement.

Within moments, Mr. Mitterrand's spokesman reappeared on the Elysée steps to read out the names of the ministers, nominated by Mr. Chirac and appointed by the president.

In choosing ministers, Mr. Chirac favored politicians qualified to carry out the conservatives' two main campaign promises: liberalizing the business climate and tightening law and order.

But he also had to satisfy demands for representation by his alliance partner, the Union for

French Democracy, as well as to conciliate Mr. Mitterrand's determination to remain powerfully involved in security issues.

As a result, Mr. Mitterrand got an effective veto over the main foreign affairs positions.

François Léotard, leader of the Republican Party, which is in the UDF, became minister of culture and communication. A leading candidate for the defense ministry, Mr. Léotard encountered objections from Mr. Mitterrand, who reportedly said that he was too young.

Pierre Méhaignerie, leader of the Center for Christian Democrats, became minister of urbanism, housing and environment. André Rossinot, head of the Radicals, will handle government relations with Parliament.

In the top security post, the new

minister of the interior is Charles Pasqua, a Chirac loyalist.

Mr. Pasqua's appointment had been thought politically controversial because he often is an abrasive conservative who has sounded personally vindictive in his criticism of leading Socialists.

Mr. Chirac wanted Mr. Pasqua, considered a tough law-and-order man, because he wants to protect his political flank from the National Front.

Other new cabinet ministers include: Albin Chalandon, a former Gaullist minister and head of Elf-Aquitaine, as justice minister; Alain Madelin, a UDF parliamentarian, as minister of industry; François Guillaume, who has headed the farmers' union, as minister of agriculture; René Monory, as education minister.

Japan Designers Move To Close East-West Gap

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Japanese designers are no longer aliens on the Paris fashion scene but are melting into the general picture. What happened was that, after two years of trial and error, the bad designers went down the drain and the good ones survived. The two most notable examples of the latter

PARIS FASHIONS

are Rei Kawakubo, designer of Comme des Garçons, and Yohji Yamamoto, both of whom showed Thursday in the Paris fall-winter ready-to-wear collections.

The Western world has come to accept the Japanese designers' new fashion aesthetics and to respect their sense of quality and innovative fabrics. The straightforward comfort of their clothes has also made many converts. The Japanese, for their part, have softened their act. They no longer offer holo-

caust fashions to the strains of electronic music. Instead they play cool jazz and while their models do not wear any makeup at least they are not covered with what looked like guerrilla paint.

The Comme des Garçons collection went a step further toward a bridge between East and West. The majority of the collection still revolved around strange drapings and layerings, but Kawakubo distinctly sided with the European designers who are fitting clothes closer to the body. She cut her clothes along vertical lines, with high button fastenings and small, neatly rounded shoulders.

There was also an effort at currently popular European shapes, such as peplum suits; Kawakubo's were finished with uneven, doubled-up peplums, dipping in back like tails. Her suits often included a patterned jacket over a solid-color skirt, or patterns mixed with a new and different eye. Some redingotes, with handkerchief hems, looked almost pretty over turtleneck sweaters, and some jersey skirts even cupped the derrière. Jackets dominated, worn over golf pants, asymmetrical skirts or loose leggings.

The most interesting part of this collection was the dazzling array of irregularly textured fabrics, which gave the clothes a plushness and a three-dimensional direction. Checks in all sizes were played against one another. After trying pastels last season, Kawakubo was back to a typically Japanese palette — black, black and white, shades of navy, and just white. The party

dress of striped taffeta looked like what little girls dig out of their mothers' trunks at Halloween.

Yohji Yamamoto is a cult figure whose collection drew dozens of groups in what looked like a huge black-leather party. His clothes have won wide acceptance in the United States with adventurous store owners such as Selma Weiser of Charivari, Gene Pressman of Barney's or Tommy Pease of Maxfield in Los Angeles. This collection was described by his press attaché as "a take on the haute couture." It looked more like a takeoff on the Salvation Army — suffragette suits, pointed caps and all.

But on the whole, Yamamoto went even further than Kawakubo to please Western sensibility. His approach was less radical, his lines more moderate. A slim, small-shouldered silhouette was drawn in understandable terms, especially when Yamamoto showed bright-colored, tulip-shaped coats over gray flannel dresses. The collection also included shaped coats buttoned all the way down over black dresses. Details included long black gloves, giant, envelope-shaped shoulder bags and collars folded over, and over like origami.

The playful Kenzo is a Japanese who qualifies as a Parisian, as his whole career was built in Paris. This collection, shown Wednesday night, was good vintage Kenzo, with a spirit and color often missing in a season so far dominated by black and gray.

Kenzo manipulated color the way a happy child plays with a paintbox. The collection was a kaleidoscope of orange and hot pink, green and yellow, purple and red. His opening of jersey outfits was all built around these colors, with long purple and mauve tunics over swirling skirts. These were topped by matching free-and-easy jersey coats that were cut close to the figure but not constricting.

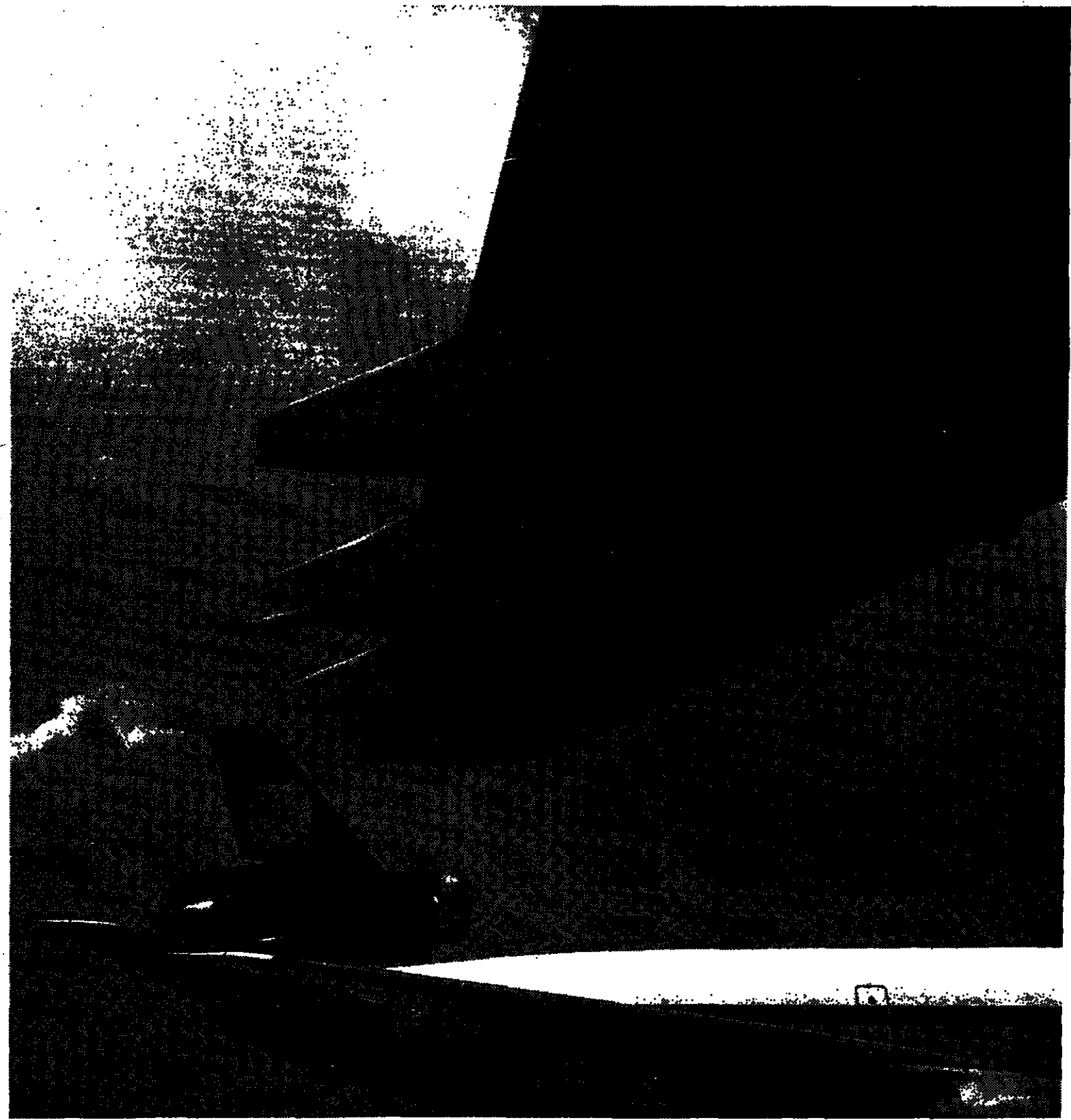
Kenzo also struck a more serious and masculine note with tweed coats worn with long skirts and with miniskirts. Dandy suits, with cigarette pants cropped right at the ankle and sharp-pointed vests, were also featured. His love for ethnic touches showed in flowered patterns and African turbans twisted and knotted to one side.

He stayed away from Japanese folklore, which was somewhat heavy last season, and instead took a felicitous trip into the American West, which he interpreted with delightful tongue-in-cheek flavor.

Professionals regard a Kenzo collection as a source of inspiration, and he is sure to be followed again this time. His newest skirt, cut on the bias with a spiral effect, similar to an orange peel, was arresting. His blending of jaguar-printed jersey with tweeds, and his big trench coats in all colors, were other imaginative ways of redefining classics.

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U.S. Expects Marcos To Move to Panama

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Ferdinand E. Marcos is expected to move to Panama this week to avoid being forced into U.S. courts or brought before congressional committees, according to Reagan administration officials.

The former Philippine president has been living in Hawaii since he fled into exile Feb. 25. An official said Wednesday that Mr. Marcos had concluded after studying legal documents and watching American television that the Reagan administration had not lived up to its original promise that he could live there in honor and had "thrown him to the wolves."

Officials said the Panamanian government officially informed the United States on Wednesday morning that it had agreed to allow Mr. Marcos and his immediate family and close friends to take up residency in Panama.

Mr. Marcos has not formally given notice that he is leaving Hickam Air Force Base in Hawaii, officials said. But they said the administration was acting on the expectation that he, some family members and aides would leave on a U.S. Air Force plane in the next few days.

Mr. Marcos will be permitted to return to the United States if he desires, and this assurance has made it easier for the Panamanian government to accept him, officials said.

Mr. Marcos's son-in-law, Gregorio Araneta 2d, has met officials in Panama in recent days to discuss the possibility of Mr. Marcos going there.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran also was given refuge in Panama after leaving the United States in December 1979.

Another major consideration of Mr. Marcos in seeking a haven in Panama was that he would have easy access to estimated hundreds of millions of dollars invested in foreign banks, officials said.



Jovito R. Salonga, left, head of a Philippine commission investigating the assets of the Marcos family, with Representative Stephen J. Solarz, a Democrat of New York.

Marcos Papers Detail Assets Worth Millions

(Continued from Page 1)
and cataloged jewelry and art objects whose total value is "incalculable," a Reagan administration official said Wednesday.

An official said that customs officers found a large box of pearls. Some pieces of jewelry still had price tags attached, one showing that a jeweled bracelet cost \$12,000. A three-foot (one-meter) ivory statue covered with diamonds and other precious stones is believed to be a Philippine national treasure, an official said.

When Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, were given inventories of the Marcos fortune, an official said Wednesday, they were disgusted by the ostentatious display of wealth.

That reaction was said to have shaped the way Mr. Marcos and his property were treated. The inventories were delivered Tuesday to a subcommittee of the House of Representatives and to a Philippine commission investigating the Marcos wealth.

On Capitol Hill on Wednesday, members of Congress and their aides and investigators from the General Accounting Office, an investigating arm of Congress, were poring over the lists of accounts, corporations and payments. Justice Department investigators are studying the documents to see whether they show any violations of U.S. law.

Government officials made some of them available to The New York Times. Although not all the documents clearly state that the deposits and business dealings were by Mr. Marcos or on his behalf, officials concluded that, when studied in context, most or all the business dealings were for the Marcos family.

One document lists what it calls the government share from Philippine gambling casino earnings from 1976 to 1980. At the exchange rates then prevailing, the payments totaled \$109.6 million.

Among the documents is a summary of the international operations of a Philippine concern, the Herdis Management and Investment Corp., which American officials say is managed by an associate of Mr. Marcos.

The summary shows that by the end of 1981 its various overseas investments totaled \$25.6 million, including \$1.3 million on deposit at the United Orient Bank in New York.

Herdis has been identified by the Westinghouse Electric Corp. as its sales representative in the Philippines, and the document shows that it received Westinghouse commissions totaling \$11.2 million from 1976 to 1982.

Westinghouse issued a statement Wednesday noting that U.S. Justice Department investigators who looked into the matter in 1977 "found no evidence that any commissions paid by Westinghouse were passed on to any Philippine government official, their affiliates or families."

The statement said the commissions, paid "for assistance in obtaining and implementing the contract" for a Philippine nuclear power plant, totaled \$17 million over 10 years.

But an accounting note on another Herdis document lists two further payments described as "W commissions" and totaling \$19.5 million.

Another note shows that to dispose of "excess cash," Herdis intended to buy the majority shares of public companies "listed in the Zurich or Luxembourg exchanges."

2 Blacks Are Killed, 3 Set Afire in South Africa

The Associated Press
JOHANNESBURG — Two blacks were stabbed to death Wednesday night in a black township near Cape Town, and three were doused in gasoline and set afire in eastern Cape province, the police said Thursday.

The police did not say who was responsible for the assaults, but they said that the attacks bore signs of the factional fighting among blacks that has been increasing during the almost two years of anti-apartheid unrest in South Africa.

The two men were knifed and their bodies were set on fire in the black township of Guguletu near Cape Town, the daily police report said.

The other three blacks were set on fire in Motherwell, near Port Elizabeth in Cape province. They were reported to have been seriously injured.

The report also said that the police were stoned and firebombed by "large mobs" in Soweto, Johannesburg's main black district. The police fired shotguns, wounding two black youths who were then arrested.

A black policeman's home was set on fire in Barberton, near the Swaziland border, and another home was damaged by stone-throwers, the police said. They said the arsonists were dispersed with pistol fire, with one youth wounded and arrested.

In Duncan Village, on the south coast, a black was slightly injured by a mob, the report said.

While only a score of whites have been killed by the violence that began in 1984, many black policemen, municipal councilors and other office-holders regarded as collaborators with the government have been attacked and killed.

It has become harder to distinguish political violence from gang warfare, extortion and acts of personal vengeance.

Soweto residents say they are asking Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, the Nobel Peace Prize winner, to restore peace in Diepkloof and Orlando, where six blacks have died in clashes between youth gangs and students.

Earlier this week, two members of a gang who had been accused of molesting pupils were cornered by students and set afire. Their charred bodies were left in a busy street. Residents said the gang has threatened to kill 50 children in revenge.

Tutu May Seek Sanctions
Bishop Tutu said Thursday he would call for economic sanctions against South Africa at the end of this month unless the government made real moves to dismantle apartheid laws. Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

He said in December that he would start campaigning for economic sanctions in April unless the government made fundamental changes in segregation laws, removed soldiers from black townships and lifted the state of emergency imposed in some areas last July.

Bishop Tutu said Thursday that lifting a partial state of emergency two weeks ago was not enough.

Pope Will Meet With Shultz
VATICAN CITY — The Vatican, confirming a U.S. announcement, said Thursday that Secretary of State George P. Shultz will have a private audience with Pope John Paul II on March 30, Easter Sunday. Mr. Shultz will be on a 10-day visit to France, Turkey, Greece and Italy.

In Nicaragua, Debate Is Open, Even to Reagan

(Continued from Page 1)
businessman whose land was confiscated by the government last year, gave a rousing speech to an assembly of entrepreneurs in the town of Masaya.

Young members of the Social Christian Party, which refused to take part in the 1984 presidential election, held an assembly at party headquarters in Masaya and elected new leaders who pledged to step up organizing in the countryside.

A Social Christian leader, Adan Letes Valle, said afterward that many party organizers had been arrested and two had been killed in unexplained circumstances over the last six months.

Sandinist leaders have stated repeatedly that their government is committed to political pluralism, and they have not achieved anything approaching the level of social control evident in Cuba and other Soviet bloc countries.

Several political parties are calling for an end to Sandinist rule. Two opposition labor federations exist, radio stations broadcast harsh criticism of the government, and the Human Rights Commission continues to function despite condemnation by the Interior Ministry.

"There are restrictions on political rights and some civil rights," said Rafael Solis Corda, secretary of the Sandinist-dominated National Assembly that was elected in 1984. "Outside political meetings are not permitted and more materials are censored than should be."

Mr. Solis described the restrictions as "steps the government has taken to protect itself from an armed movement."

"It is not part of the Sandinista program to restrict public liberty," he said. "There should always be political life and political dissent, long as it does not become advocacy of armed rebellion."

But hardly a week passes in Nicaragua without reports of attacks on the opposition.

In January, the government closed the Roman Catholic radio station. In February, authorities forbade the Conservative Party to hold small indoor meetings in Masaya and Matagalpa. Printers are called in by the security police and warned that they should not publish political or religious material without first consulting the authorities.

"Sandinista strategy is to take Nicaragua to Communism and into the Soviet orbit," said Jaime Chamorro Cardenal, editor of the opposition newspaper La Prensa. "To do this, they have to be pragmatic, and they can't take away all our freedoms at once."

House Rejects Aid to Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)
bia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

History of Rebel Aid
Thursday's vote was the latest skirmish in the increasingly heated four-year battle over U.S. support for the rebels, Reuters reported from Washington.

Mr. Reagan first authorized the Central Intelligence Agency in 1981, the year he took office, to begin funneling covert aid to the rebels.

In December 1982, after news reports disclosed U.S. involvement, Congress enacted legislation barring the CIA or Defense Department from using U.S. funds to support military or paramilitary groups seeking to overthrow the Sandinistas.

In 1983, as news reports of the U.S. role continued, the House voted to end covert aid, but in a compromise with the Senate it eventually agreed to provide \$24 million for the rebels.

The following year, disclosures that the CIA helped the contras mine Nicaraguan harbors led Congress to defeat Mr. Reagan's request for another \$21 million and prohibit him from seeking more funds until March 1985.

Filipino Draft Is Revealed

(Continued from Page 1)
commission to write a permanent constitution. It said the commission would include up to 100 members and, once formed, would have up to six months to write the constitution.

Action Against Rebels Urged
Defense officials have called on Mrs. Aquino to take more aggressive action against Communist insurgents, The Washington Post reported Thursday from Manila.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, angered by the murder of a childhood friend by Communists, swore Thursday to avenge his loss. His friend was the mayor of Gogaya, in Cayan province.

Mr. Ponce called for increased action against the Communists. "While we respect the call of our president for unity and reconciliation," he said, "we cannot allow innocent civilians and our soldiers to be butchered by dissident elements."

His remarks followed similar sentiments expressed Wednesday by General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff.

Brigadier General Lorenzo Manoto, regional military commander for Central Luzon, ordered search and destroy missions against insurgents in five provinces.

Company Denies Bribe
John Burgess of The Washington Post reported from Tokyo: The Sumitomo Corp., Japan's fifth largest trading company, acknowledged Thursday reports that it had paid a \$213,000 commission in the Philippines during Mr. Marcos's time in office, but denied the money was a bribe.

Other Japanese companies that media reports said were mentioned in documents seized from Mr. Marcos by the U.S. authorities denied on Thursday knowledge of any improper payments. The Japanese government said it would begin an investigation.

Toshihiko Morita, a Sumitomo director, said that his company had paid an agent \$212,708.74 in the summer of 1979 as a five-percent commission on a sale of power transmission wire and related material to the Philippine government. He said that Sumitomo was still trying to ascertain the agent's identity.

"This was a formal commission," Mr. Morita said in a statement. "It was not a bribe." Sumitomo had business of about \$180 million with the Philippines in the year ending November 1985.

Poisoning Blamed On Guru's Aides

Reuters
PORTLAND, Oregon — Two women who were top aides of Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, the Indian guru expelled from the United States in November, have been charged with causing an outbreak of food poisoning that made at least 750 people ill.

Ma Anand Sheela and Ma Anand Pujia were charged Wednesday by a U.S. grand jury. Barry Sheldahl, the prosecutor, said at least 750 people in The Dalles, Oregon, fell ill in an outbreak of salmonella poisoning involving 10 restaurants.

Mr. Sheldahl said the women are accused of plotting to use the poisonings to prevent opponents from voting in an election for local officials in Wasco County, where the commune was based. The September 1984 poisoning was a trial run for the elections two months later, he said, but no second attempt was made.

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Making Bad Things Worse

Over the years, Americans have made good-natured allowance for President Reagan's fondness for whoppers. Flustered White House aides routinely amend some of his fanciful statistics and unverifiable anecdotes. But the argument over Nicaragua, and a commitment to support war against it, has gotten ugly enough to require a stricter standard. Mr. Reagan, in his zeal, has heaped catsup and snake oil into the dish of disputation. This time he has evoked corrections even from the government of Brazil, an eminent New York rabbi and his own drug enforcement agency — surely a record for a single speech.

Does it matter? Politicians pleading a case are not under oath, and in this administration, lie detectors tend to be reserved for those who leak truths. The facts about the Sandinistas are unpleasant enough and well-known, as are the pervasive doubts about the "contra" army.

What does matter is that there is a spreading fear in the Congress that Mr. Reagan's overstatements prefigure a dirty November campaign in which anyone's reservations about the wisdom of his policy will be attacked as a craven surrender to communism.

It matters, too, that Americans treated to a presidential lecture on threats to their security retain some confidence in the quality of the information reaching the White House. Of the millions who heard Mr. Reagan describe the "desecrating and firebombing" of Managua's only synagogue, how many will hear the correction? According to Rabbi Balfour Brickner of the Stephen Wise Free Synagogue in New

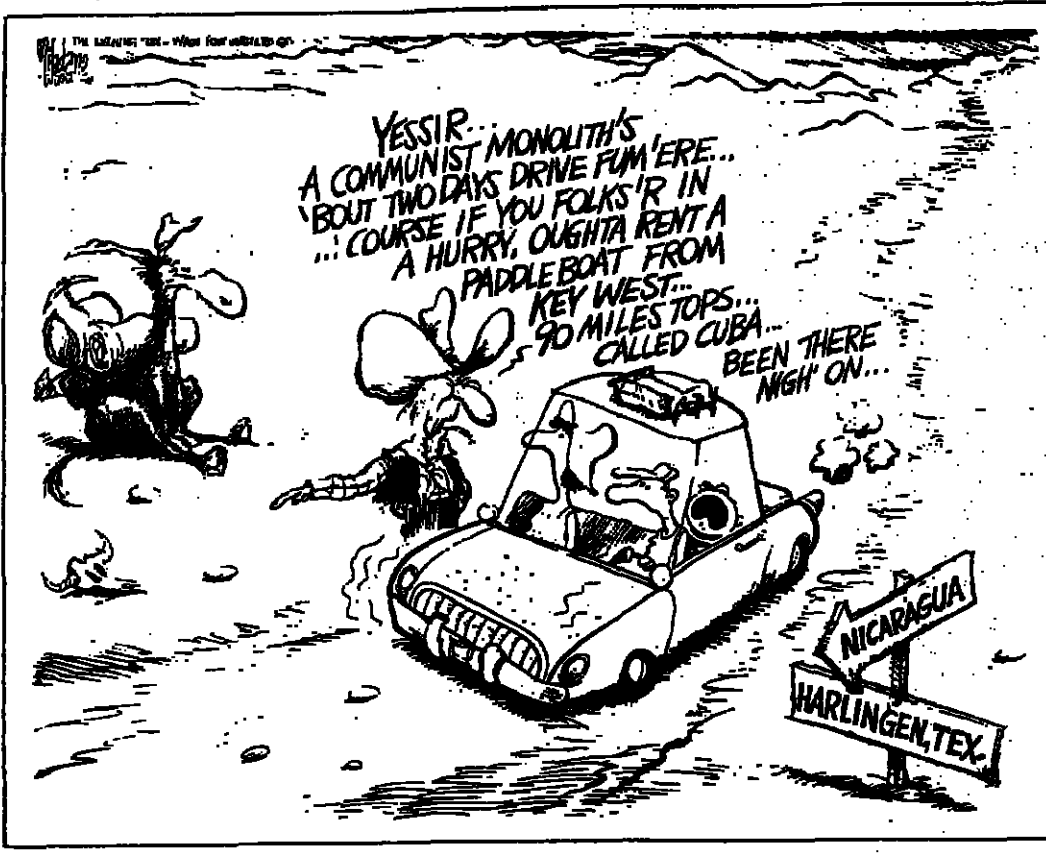
York, the building was abandoned during street fighting in 1978, a year before the Sandinistas seized power. The rabbi's own investigation in Nicaragua failed to sustain Mr. Reagan's charge of virulent anti-Semitism.

Also suspect now is Mr. Reagan's assertion that Nicaragua's ministers are big-time drug peddlers. If true, that is news to the Drug Enforcement Administration, which says it is unable to confirm rumors that the president presented as fact — complete with photographic evidence. And the government of Brazil says it cannot understand what Mr. Reagan had in mind when he pointed to a map showing Brazil tinted red and accused the Sandinistas of training Brazilian revolutionaries. The State Department agrees that there is no guerrilla movement in Brazil.

The fire in Nicaragua is real enough without ringing these false alarms. No one doubts the depth and sincerity of Mr. Reagan's loathing for Leninist tyrannies, or the perplexities of fixing a sensible course in Central America. But the first requirement of a realistic policy is respect for the rules of evidence. When fibs and rumors are paraded as truths, discourse is doubly polluted — the credulous believe what their president says and skeptics grow to distrust him even when he is right.

The worthy St. Augustine, in an essay "On Lying," offered a useful instruction for presidents and lesser mortals: "When regard for truth has been broken down or even slightly weakened, all things will remain doubtful."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES



In Central America, Diplomacy Is Still the Best Path

By Wayne S. Smith

WASHINGTON — The United States' choices in Nicaragua are not, as the Reagan administration asserts, between aiding the "contras" and seeing the whole region engulfed by communism. There are alternatives. Among the most promising are the efforts of Latin American countries for a diplomatic solution.

Meeting in Caraballeda, Venezuela, on Jan. 11 and 12, eight countries — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay — agreed on steps to revitalize the Contadora process. Two days later, five Central American states pledged their full support.

Believing that U.S. aid to the contras and the American refusal to resume bilateral negotiations with the Sandinistas were two of the principal obstacles to a settlement, the foreign ministers of eight Latin American countries converged last month on Washington to urge Secretary of State George P. Shultz to halt aid and return to the negotiating table.

Mr. Shultz refused, and the president showed his outright disdain for the Latin American effort by pursuing with his request for \$100 million in contra aid that the Contadora countries regard as totally incompatible with their own peace effort. Colombia's foreign minister called President Reagan's action "intransigent and extreme." The presidents of several other countries said the aid request was a possibly tragic mistake.

The United States has become isolated on this issue. With the possible exceptions of El Salvador, Paraguay and Chile, no Latin American country supports U.S. contra policy. Even Honduras is threatening not to allow any more aid to be

shipped across its territory. In the face of this united opposition, the best the administration can do is to claim that the Latin Americans say one thing in public, another in private.

Even if that were true, it would leave Washington in the dubious position of basing policy on something whispered furtively and off the record. Few, however, believe it is true. As Representative Michael D. Barnes, Democrat of Maryland, put it last week: "Every Latin American government

Obviously, Nicaragua cannot agree to reduce its armed forces and send home Soviet and Cuban military personnel unless the United States agrees to matching steps in the area. But the administration refuses to take any action unless the Sandinistas first meet with the contras and negotiate the holding of new elections.

To insist on this as a condition is to block progress, for the Sandinistas regard the contras as isolated mercenaries organized by the Central Intelligence Agency, led by far too many National Guards from the Somoza regime and representing no one inside Nicaragua.

The administration is right about one thing: National reconciliation is needed in Nicaragua. The Contadora countries recognize this and are trying to bring about an internal dialogue. But they do not insist that the contras be included; the dialogue would be between the Sandinistas and the opposition parties in Nicaragua.

Would that the Latin Americans could impel the Reagan administration to a solution in Central America as the Filipinos did in the Philippines. Unfortunately, the administration has a far greater capacity to gum up the works in Central America. So long as it is aiding the contras and refusing to associate itself with a Contadora agreement, there can be no hope of a settlement. By so arrogantly blocking the diplomatic initiatives of the countries it claims to be defending, the administration dooms them to continued turmoil.

Except possibly for El Salvador, Paraguay and Chile, no Latin American country supports U.S. policy on Nicaragua.

The writer, an adjunct professor of Latin American studies at Johns Hopkins University, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Fiasco at the Fed

The striking thing about the attempted coup at the Federal Reserve Board is the extreme incompetence of it. At a routine board meeting on Feb. 24, it now develops, the board voted 4 to 3 against its chairman, Paul Volcker, to lower interest rates. The four members appointed by President Reagan comprised the majority. This vote came at a bad time, because the United States was engaged in difficult negotiations with West Germany and Japan over a worldwide reduction in interest. If American rates were to come down, it was essential that Japanese and West German rates come down first.

The reason goes back to the exchange rates. The dollar has been sliding downward in relation to the Deutsche mark and, especially, the yen. That is fine, because the dollar was grossly overvalued. But it has been dropping very fast, and monetary officials around the world, including Mr. Volcker, have been greatly concerned that it might get out of hand and accelerate. A free-fall of the world's central currency would be a genuine catastrophe. Cutting American interest rates would push the dollar down faster, as money left the United States to seek higher returns abroad — unless the other major financial powers were to cut their own interest rates first. That is why the vote of the four Federal Reserve Board members was not only a rebuff to Mr. Volcker but a remarkably dangerous misstep in the intricate monetary maneuvering going on among the leading industrial countries.

Fortunately, the Feb. 24 meeting ended bet-

ter than it began. The vote to cut rates was taken in the morning. In the afternoon, one of the majority, Wayne Angell, changed his mind. Mr. Angell, a Kansas banker and economist, had joined the board earlier in the month and had been in office only about two weeks at the time of the vote. He reversed his position before the rate reduction was announced publicly, on March 6, the Japanese cut their key interest rate, and the next day the West German rates did the same. The Federal Reserve then voted, without dissent, to follow.

But the incident creates an uncertain prospect. When the two most recent appointees joined the board last month, there was much speculation about the possible emergence of a Reaganite majority that would seize control from Mr. Volcker and vote for easier money regardless of the exchange rates and the other international consequences. Mr. Angell's turnaround leaves that possibility ambiguous.

The person chiefly responsible for the Feb. 24 fiasco is Preston Martin, the vice chairman of the board and the senior of the four Reagan appointees. It is one thing to favor lower interest rates. It is entirely another to spring a surprise vote on the issue for the purpose of undercutting the chairman. The effect of Mr. Martin's play is to weaken the United States in the tense and difficult international monetary talks now in progress, on which — far more than on the domestic interest rates — U.S. prosperity now depends.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Lowered Hopes for Disarmament: The U.S. View

By Kenneth L. Adelman

The writer is director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

WASHINGTON — Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, raised hopes around the world with a Jan. 15 statement titled, "Nuclear Disarmament by the Year 2000." Expectations were especially high in Vienna where, after almost 13 years, the Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions negotiations, aimed at achieving equal and lower numbers of Eastern and Western forces in Central Europe, finally seemed to have reached the point where an initial accord was possible.

Representatives of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the Vienna talks drew hope from Mr. Gorbachev's reference to the need for "reasonable verification," and to his announcement that after initial troop reductions, both "national technical means," or satellites, and "permanent verification posts" could be used to monitor any military forces entering the zone where reductions had been achieved.

At face value, this pronouncement constituted a significant shift in the Kremlin's longstanding minimalist approach to verification. For years the Russians have advanced verifica-

tion ideas that sounded good but lacked substance. Western negotiators knew from experience that Mr. Gorbachev's words would need to be measured against the wording of arms control proposals advanced by the Russians and their allies.

When it came time for the Russians to translate Mr. Gorbachev's words into concrete proposals, allied negotiators were deeply disappointed. An Eastern proposal presented in Vienna on Feb. 20 is a collection of tired, old Eastern positions repackaged in a draft agreement that fails to move substantively on any major issue in dispute.

Thus, in their first opportunity to demonstrate the new approach signaled by Mr. Gorbachev, the Russians failed utterly.

The Eastern proposal in Vienna blocked the negotiations for 12 years — NATO's long-standing insistence on a pre-agreement on the numbers of Warsaw Pact forces stationed in Central Europe.

What U.S. negotiators asked of the Eastern side was acceptance of an effective, fair and reciprocal verifica-

tion package that included, among other things, an annual exchange of information on force structure, 30 on-site inspections a year to check this information, and manned troop entry and exit points to observe movements of military forces into or out of the reductions area in Central Europe. These measures are essential for effective verification of troop reductions and limitations.

But the verification proposals presented by the East in Vienna last month came from positions already rejected by the West as hopelessly inadequate. The proposal for on-site inspection is crippled by giving the country to be inspected the right to veto any inspection requests it does not consider "legitimate." The provision for an annual exchange of information on force levels would provide data so general as to be meaningless.

And Mr. Gorbachev's suggestion for permanent entry and exit points has largely been gutted by exempting large numbers of Soviet troops from having to pass through these points. It even stops short of previous Eastern proposals.

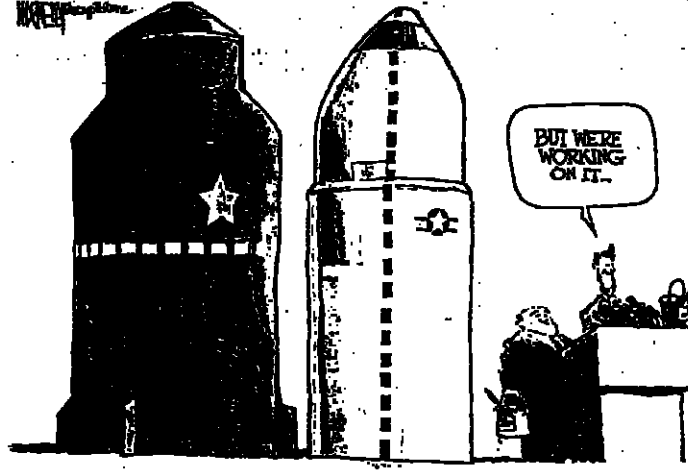
The disappointment among NATO governments is not confined to Western negotiators in Vienna. Other arms negotiations in Geneva, the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, which is grappling with negotiations for a global chemical weapons ban; and the Conference on European Security and Disarmament, in Stockholm.

In all of these efforts, the need for effective verification measures is clear. Thus, the Soviet refusal in Vienna to consider "reasonable verification" as Mr. Gorbachev put it, does not present a hopeful sign for the other negotiations.

Moreover, the Russians do not seem to recognize that a plan to reduce and ultimately eliminate nuclear weapons, the centerpiece of Mr. Gorbachev's Jan. 15 statement, would require not only effective verification procedures involving nuclear arms, but would require major changes in the conventional force imbalance. There is no evidence that the Russians are willing to act on this critical relationship between deep nuclear reductions and the conventional force imbalance.

The latest Eastern proposal in Vienna raises serious questions about the Soviet government's real objectives not only in Vienna, but in Geneva and Stockholm as well.

International Herald Tribune



The Marcoses' Dirty Linen

Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos, formerly of Manila, are for the time being guests of the United States, currently in Hawaii. They complain that they are not being treated with honor, much less the dignity they were promised. They are being pilloried in the media and dragged, step by step, into U.S. courts.

The Marcoses are entitled to elementary courtesies and some official hospitality. President Reagan solemnly promised them a safe haven, and the promise was worth making to get them out of Manila without bloodshed.

But no American president can promise — and no one even transiently residing in the United States can enjoy — immunity from bad publicity or lawsuits. The Marcoses have turned out to be most unusual guests; they brought a lot of dirty linen.

Take the document that seems to suggest the making of large, illegal gifts to several American political candidates, including President Reagan and former President Jimmy Carter.

That paper, one of 1,500 documents made available to the new Philippine government and to a subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives, probably incriminates no one. It may be nothing more than some official's desire to impress Mr. Marcos, when he was still president, that certain monies had been well spent.

But whatever that document means, what

was it doing in the seized Marcos baggage? Once it was revealed, would not a proper guest hasten to assure his host that there had been no attempt to insult him with money or to violate American election laws?

Other papers may bear on the new Philippine government's effort to prove that the Marcoses bought expensive real estate in the United States with unearned funds, bribed American corporations and stashed U.S. aid money in Swiss banks. American officials cannot be blamed for honoring treaty agreements and letting Congress subpoena the documents. If anything, solicitude for the Marcoses may have slowed the documents' delivery and let some trails go cold.

The Reagan administration has so far struck the right balance between a decent courtesy to its guests and honoring America's interest in developing close ties to the Aquino government. There have been some bureaucratic delays and some delays due to caution, but on the whole the responses to prodings from the U.S. Congress and lawyers for the Philippines have been cooperative.

Litigation over the Marcos cargo of freshly minted pesos and other valuables will further test the hosts. But guests bearing so much dirty linen to a democracy can hardly complain when it is washed in public.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Enduring Vision of Hugo Black

By Anthony Lewis

TUSCALOOSA, Alabama — Justice Hugo L. Black of the Supreme Court was speaking, 25 years ago, to law students at Harvard University. Some of them were from Alabama, his home state, and he said he hoped they would go back. Alabama is "a good place," he said. "Even though you'll find there, as in every state of the union, men and women who are not tolerant, who are not gentle and kind."

What powerful emotions those words concealed. Hugo Black loved Alabama and the South. But he was a pariah there at the time, denounced as a radical and a traitor for his part in the school segregation decision and others. His own son had left Birmingham because of the hostility. Justice Black minded this deeply, but he maintained a serene confidence in the ultimate goodness of his people.

Hugo Black's vision of the South, and of justice, was vindicated here over the last few days of an extraordinary year. The University of Alabama Law School celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birth, and the occasion was a symbol of the New South. "If the South is to rise again," said the university's president, Jebb L. Thomas, "this is the form it should take."

The justices of the Alabama Supreme Court were here — not a surprising fact, I suppose — unless you know a little history. Not so long ago that court was a stalwart of segregation, and hubbub in other doctored. Today it is respected as a forward-looking state court.

Not far from where the meetings of the Black centennial took place was the building where Governor George Wallace, in 1963, played out his charade of resistance to desegre-

freedom of speech and the press. The secret of his influence, I believe, was the same serenity that he showed when the South resisted — the same serene confidence in the ultimate triumph of right. There were bad times. The court bent to McCarthyism, sanctioning repression and government by fear. But Hugo Black did not despair.

"There is hope," he said, dissenting when the court upheld the conviction of Communist Party leaders in 1951, "that in calmer times, when present pressures, passions and fears subside, this or some later court will restore the First Amendment liberties to the high preferred place where they belong in a free society."

The amazing thing about Hugo Black in his personal life was that he lived what he preached about free speech. He was criticized as bitterly as anyone in public life, but he never tried to stifle the critics. Indeed, he praised their sincerity while he argued with them.

There was a special feeling at this celebration, I thought, because we are living through another scandalous time. Once again politicians are making belief in their policies the test of patriotism. Once again we are told that the end justifies the means. Once again we need the voice of a believer in freedom and justice to recall us to the vision of the United States of America.

"I trust the American people myself," Hugo Black told those students 25 years ago. "I congratulate you, all of you; I wish I were in your place. I can tell you from experience that it's a great world. Here's hope and strength and love to those who give hope and strength and love."

The New York Times

Peaceful Coexistence May Work in France

But No One Expects a Devoted Marriage

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — For the first time, France will now try cohabitation. Not that French couples haven't been living together before. But they never had a president and a prime minister from opposing parties doomed by the voters to try to govern together, and simultaneously driven by self-interest to try to outmaneuver each other.

It seems that the strange word that is now the name of the French game was first put into political circulation by President Francois Mitterrand.

It does not seem much thought was given to the Frenchman undertones, although cohabitation does make clear that nobody expects a devoted marriage, nor even a marriage of convenience, nor a passionate, if turbulent, romance.

The necessity derives from certain gaps in the constitution of the Fifth

Republic. The situation is not at all the same as in the United States when the White House and the Congress are in rival hands.

The French president has no power of veto, nor the legislature a defined vote to override, but he can dissolve the assembly and call new elections any time he chooses, or he can resign and force presidential elections with himself as a candidate.

There is no vice president. When Charles de Gaulle was tailoring the constitution to his outside measure, provision for an automatic successor was suggested to him. His reply, the story goes, was, "Certainly not, I don't want to see my own widow around every day."

De Gaulle set the pattern of "served domains" — foreign affairs, defense, and key economic decisions — that he kept tightly for himself while letting the prime minister take more mundane matters.

In some ways, the French president is more powerful than the president of the United States. He picks the prime minister and can dismiss him at any time, but he cannot impose a government chief who does not command majority support in the Parliament.

The prime minister can govern by decree, avoiding parliamentary mazes if a thin majority is eroded by illness or a vote called without adequate warning. But he must have the president's countenance to make his edicts law.

These rules are the basis for an agreement that Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist, is working out with Jacques Chirac, the pro-Gaullist who is to be prime minister. So far, their reluctant partnership is starting off smoothly.

Surprisingly, Mr. Mitterrand is reported to have agreed that Mr. Chirac can change the electoral system back from proportional representation to single-member constituencies with majority voting by decree, and quickly.

That means that while Mr. Mitterrand can still threaten to call snap parliamentary elections if the going gets rough, he would risk winding up with a much smaller bloc of Socialist seats and a much larger majority against him, giving the voters' mood. And that mood is definitely angrier, upsurges of instability. The Sunday's election was not anything the politicians said or promised, it was the message from the electorate to the babbling, excited leaders.

It said, in sum: "We don't want sweeping changes in any direction. What we want is for you to calm down and do your job of running the country competently, create jobs and modernize the economy."

Therein lies the trap, the leverage that will force France to move on in its peculiar political experiment with rationality and restraint — not the favorite posture of politicians. From now on, everything in French public life, crucial or trivial, is going to be about the presidential election due in 1988. The voters have signaled that they will blame the candidate who plays the troublemaker.

With 32 percent of the vote, the Socialists did better than they had dared hope, retaining France's largest single party. With 45 percent, the allied but bickering parties of Mr. Chirac, former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the faction of former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, all presidential hopefuls, won control of the assembly, but by a much narrower margin than they expected.

On the extremes, the Communists fell short of 10 percent, a historic decline that is almost surely irreversible. The far right National Front pulled almost even with them, though it is bound to lose seats when proportional representation is ended.

So despite, or even because of, the delicate obligation to cohabit, the prospects for France look good.

The New York Times

Obviously, Nicaragua cannot agree to reduce its armed forces and send home Soviet and Cuban military personnel unless the United States agrees to matching steps in the area. But the administration refuses to take any action unless the Sandinistas first meet with the contras and negotiate the holding of new elections.

To insist on this as a condition is to block progress, for the Sandinistas regard the contras as isolated mercenaries organized by the Central Intelligence Agency, led by far too many National Guards from the Somoza regime and representing no one inside Nicaragua.

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Would that the Latin Americans could impel the Reagan administration to a solution in Central America as the Filipinos did in the Philippines. Unfortunately, the administration has a far greater capacity to gum up the works in Central America. So long as it is aiding the contras and refusing to associate itself with a Contadora agreement, there can be no hope of a settlement. By so arrogantly blocking the diplomatic initiatives of the countries it claims to be defending, the administration dooms them to continued turmoil.

The writer, an adjunct professor of Latin American studies at Johns Hopkins University, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS

Archaeology, Apartheid

The report "Archaeology Congress Bans South Africans" (Feb. 27) is misleading. The congress to be held in Southampton, England, in September is not the 11th World Archaeological Congress, but the first.

It was to have been the 11th biennial Congress of the International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences, but as a result of British organizers' decision to ban participants from South Africa and Namibia, the Permanent Council of worldwide body of about 200 academics voted overwhelmingly to withdraw recognition of the Southampton congress, to be held in Mainz, West Germany, in 1987.

The "several archaeologists" who withdrew in protest at the banning of South African colleagues included at least 110 from the United States, 16 from Canada, 12 from Israel, 13 from Britain, five from Botswana, one from Lesotho, and all the participants from France, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Spain.

R.R. INSKIEP
Oxford, England

An Image of America

In "Was Shuttle in Reagan's Hall of Mirrors?" (March 12) William Pfaff writes that Americans are "falling down, overweight, drinking beer and eating pizza." Mr. Pfaff seems to resent the fact that Ronald Reagan makes a better image of the country. Clearly, Mr. Pfaff does not think we have any future. That is his right, but why give editorial space to such a negative writer?

DOUGLAS DENBY
Rome

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WEEKEND

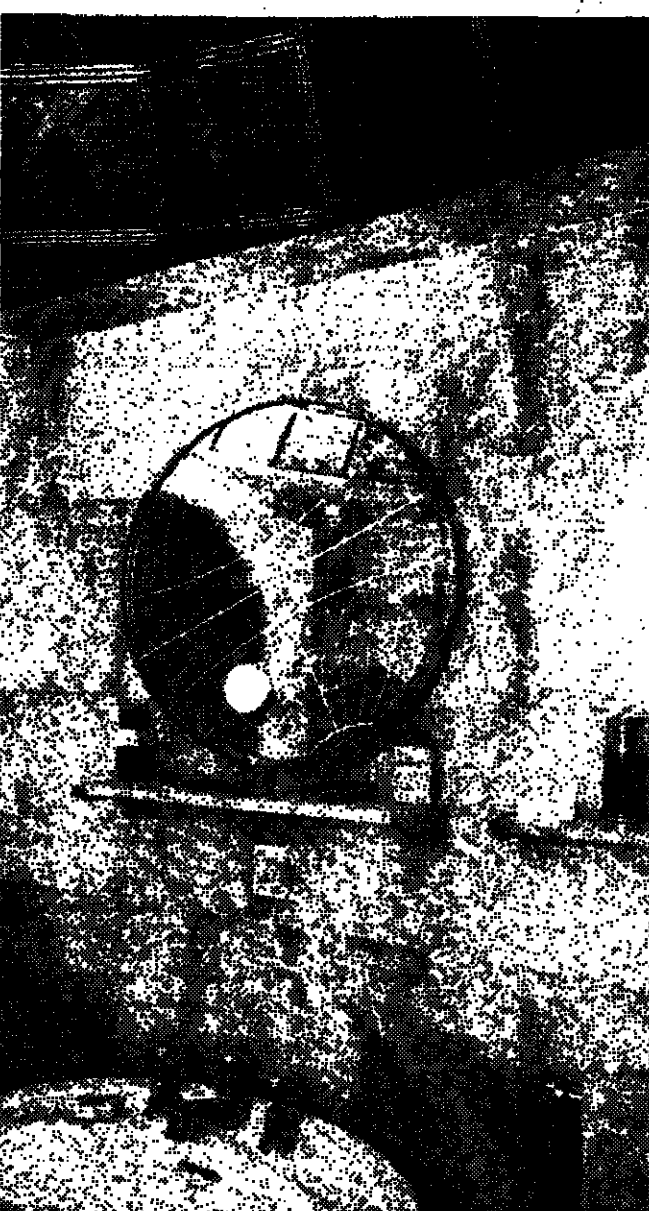
Coexistence in France is a Devoted Man...

Republic. The situation in the White House and the French president's veto...

March 21, 1986



The entrance hall and carpet with dog-paw prints, and bathroom.



Saving Britain's Surreal Heritage

WORTHY in saving stately homes, Britain's major conservation groups have never undertaken the salvation of modern buildings...

MARY BLUME

ritain. James died in 1984 and left Monkton an extremely well-endowed foundation that bears his name and also administers the crafts and restoration college in West Dean...

mining and who moved to England to lead the life of a country gentleman. It was rumored that James's real father was Edward VII...

Monkton itself was built for James's father by England's most distinguished Edwardian architect, Sir Edwin Lutyens, who later cast an indulgent and even approving eye on Edward's improvements...

James turned down two of Dali's ideas: exploding swans on the lake and a drawing room with walls that flopped in and out like the inside of a dog's stomach...

Even now, one feels James's personality in Monkton, George Melly says. "James was tricky and, I should say, a bit paranoid, but he had many qualities as well. He was very funny, he was genuinely open-minded and idiosyncratic about the arts..."

Le Carré's Toughest Case

by Joseph Lelyveld

IT is almost too obvious to point out, but the man behind the novels of John le Carré has a lot in common with his characters. This is so not only because of his presumed emergence from the shadowy world of Her Majesty's secret service...

Yet in his 11th novel — "A Perfect Spy," just out in Britain and to be published in the United States in May — Cornwell steps out from behind le Carré, setting down pointers to his own past as never before.

Ronald Cornwell, this obsessive high roller who simultaneously espoused and flouted the traditional middle-class virtues of hard work and probity, made his second son a minor character in the obscure drama of his life.

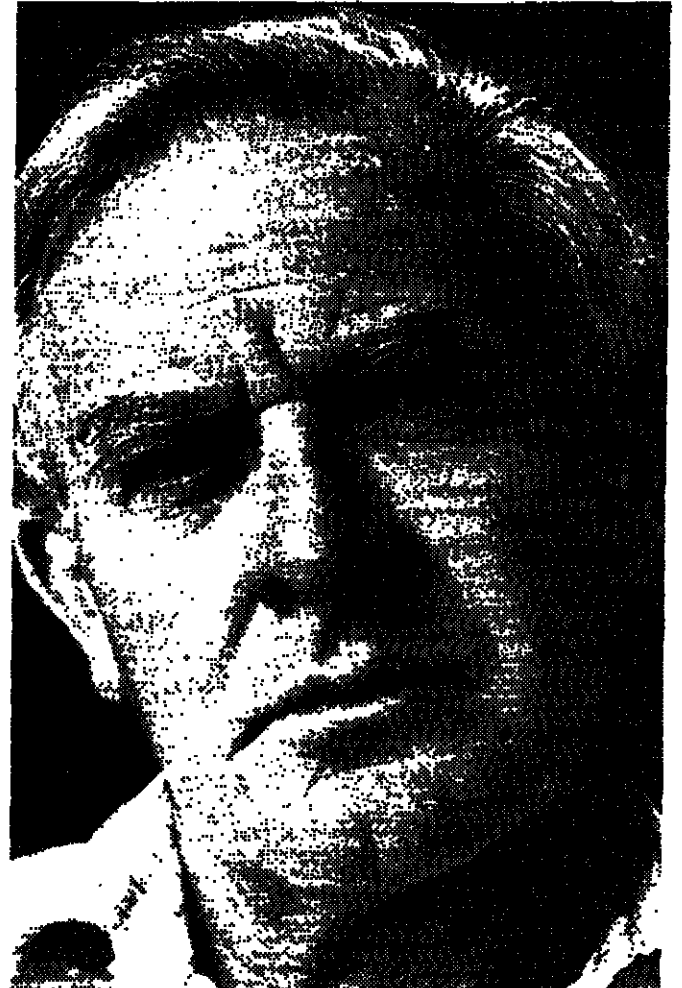
The real father, Ronnie, died 10 years ago. By then, father and son were mutually estranged and embittered. John le Carré's triumph — more specifically, the millions his books had earned — were for Ronnie both a source of pride and grievance.

The balance between compassion and indignation achieved in the novel is harder to maintain in conversation, and it was only at our subsequent meetings at his home on the rocky Cornish coast that Cornwell ventured beyond "A Perfect Spy" to deal directly with recollections of Ronnie.

In his new novel, David Cornwell — John le Carré — sets down pointers to his past as never before. It is the sometimes devastating portrait of a man of immense social charm and no inner values, the fictional projection of Cornwell's own father.

From the Cold" and then leaving behind, as was his custom, a mound of unpaid bills. The father who appears to have represented himself to a woman he fancied in Brussels as Ron le Carré, the famous author, and who may not have been above thoughts of blackmail on hearing a tale about his son and a woman in another European city...

HE was 18 before he discovered that his father was a convicted felon, jailed as an embezzler when David was a small boy. Ronnie was standing in Great Yarmouth as a Liberal candidate for Parliament when the secret came out. Cornwell is convinced that his father arranged to be confronted with his own hidden past at a public meeting, in order to drown out a Tory whispering campaign.



David Cornwell, the novelist John le Carré.

When they were alone, father and son seldom talked. "Practically all our conversations," Cornwell said, "the ones that really counted, were conducted in front of other people. All through our lives."

Ronnie's bank drafts never came on schedule, often never came at all, so David survived, as Magnus Pym does in the novel, on odd jobs, including one washing elephants with a long brush.

Ann, now married to a British diplomat stationed in Zimbabwe, was one of the first people David had known who could not be charmed by his father. Just before the young couple was to wed, Ronnie went bust in spectacular fashion. The debts he had amassed would be the equivalent, according to the Bank of England, of \$30 million today.

FOR the next 20 years, David mostly dodged his father and the bitter emotions he evoked. And yet, as sons do, he could feel his father inside himself. Ronnie had his secret world, and the son, making his excursions into another kind of secret world under the tutelage of surrogate fathers — those fathers whose lives and personalities would later be refracted into characters like George Smiley — came to realize he had inherited some of Ronnie's traits...

David knew that he had charm, but charm, Ronnie's charm, was a characteristic he viewed as deeply corrupt, more to be resisted, even exercised, than used. "I was appalled by the effect that charm could have because he had nothing else but charm," he said.

As might be expected in a le Carré novel, the perfect spy turns out to be a pathetic figure and a hypocrite. Magnus's hypocrisy can be seen as less forgivable than that of his father Rick, but less forgivable than the hypocrisy of either father or son is that of the secret institutions Magnus serves. Top officials meeting in Whitehall are more concerned in "A Perfect Spy" with saving face with the Americans than they are with saving the lives of agents who may be compromised.

When he died while watching a televised cricket match in 1975, Ronnie had at least two cars, a Jermyn Street office in London, an apartment at a good Chelsea address, a country house near Maidenhead.

Continued on page 11

Ballet From China: In Search of a Style

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — When Margot Fonteyn lived in China in the 1920s (her father was there on business) she studied ballet as a child in Shanghai with the Russian émigré teacher George Goncharov. There were no Chinese children in her class.

ment-sponsored ballet school would be established — with a view toward forming a company. This troupe, founded in 1959 as the Beijing Ballet, is now the Central Ballet of China.

Whether the isolation of Europeans in China's foreign concessions or other tight-knit communities created an obstacle to sharing aspects of Western culture such as ballet with the Chinese, or whether the Chinese simply were not interested enough in ballet to make it part of their own culture until the 1950s is a question that might be worth exploring. For in 1954 there was a radical change. At that time, Chinese authorities decreed from above that a govern-

from a workshop led by Gusev for Chinese choreographers in the late 1950s. The second act of "The New Year's Sacrifice" based on a story by the Chinese novelist Lu Xun (1881-1936) and choreographed in 1980 by the Central Ballet's current artistic director, Jiang Zuhui, also draws from Soviet models that integrate folk and ballet idioms.

YET the big surprise is that the Central Ballet is by no means an imitation of the Bolshoi. When its young dancers perform the "Don Quixote" pas de deux, they dance like young dancers anywhere today. And in Anton Dolin's "Variations for Four," a test of the company's caliber and potential was passed with flying colors.

Anyone who thinks that Soviet and English styles don't mix has been living on a desert island and has never seen Rudolf Nureyev. No dancer has given greater proof of how Soviet technique and power can be

fused with the placement, line and exact finishes that Western ballet stresses in particular. Nureyev, incidentally, recently supervised the staging of his full-length version of "Don Quixote" for the Central Ballet. He was invited at the recommendation of Dai Ailian, the company's co-founder who herself studied with British teachers, including Dolin in London in the 1930s.

Always a useful display piece, this diversification shows off the Central Ballet's adaptability and versatility. The four male dancers in each cast have the kind of Soviet preparation for pirouettes that allows them to do multiple turns so well. But there is no overall Soviet style in their approach. The main point is that any good classical training can be adapted to the style required by a choreographer, especially when he stages his work directly on the dancers.

And so the Chinese dancers looked most up-to-date and modern in classical style in "Variations for Four." They looked the most old-fashioned in "Swan Lake" not because "Swan Lake" is old-fashioned, but because this staging carries vestiges of a 1958 style



The Central Ballet of China performing in New York.

Continued on page 11

TRAVEL

France's New Restaurant on Rails

EVEN those too young to remember grand old dining cars aboard luxury trains are filled with a sense of nostalgia at the thought of bubbling champagne, tuxedoed waiters, trains clattering along at their own sleepy pace.

PATRICIA WELLS

gured the Nouvelle Première, a luxury dining service on the Paris-Strasbourg route. Four railroad cars were transformed into first-class compartments, and one of France's leading chefs, Joël Robuchon, of the three-star restaurant Jamin in Paris, was brought in to create the menu and supervise food preparation.

A perfect reason, it seemed, to organize a gastronomic weekend in Strasbourg, including dinner at the incomparable Auberge de l'Île in Illhaeusern, and plenty of time between meals for exploring the grand cathedral, for rambling through the Saturday flea market, for the museums such as the folkloric Musée Alsacien and the Musée des Arts Décoratifs.

So with hearts full of adventure and anticipation we boarded the Gustave Doré one recent Friday, and as it pulled out of the Gare de l'Est at 6:46 P.M. we were an excited foursome, eager to transform a long working week into a pleasurable weekend.

Moments into the trip, something seemed to be desperately wrong. The hostess began tucking trays into the arm rests of our upholstered seats, and unceremoniously handed us a printed, single-sheet, 138-franc menu. Beef and carrots, we were told, no choice.

Worse, our seats were awkwardly arranged. Three of us were side by side, staring at the profile of the fourth in our party. Is this, we wondered, the contemporary idea of luxury? Is this, we asked aloud, really the Nouvelle Première?

After some frenzied questioning, we discovered what most travel agents obviously do not know, and thus do not tell their customers. There are two ways to reserve for meals on the Nouvelle Première: eating off trays at one's seat, or seated at a table in the dining car. You can eat or you can dine. Luckily, one table for four was free that

night in the dining car and our little hiccup of an adventure behind us, we awaited the clinking of glasses as the train roared on at 100 miles (160 kilometers) an hour toward the snow-capped Vosges mountains.

By the time we had finished our last sip of coffee, we were pulling into Strasbourg, having dined well and elegantly on soothing fava bean soup, meaty blanquette de veau, agneau pastoral (Robuchon's signature dish — tender, fragrant lamb chops and a perfectly dressed salad of mixed greens and herbs), and his famous crème froide caramélisée à la cassonade.

There are certainly some drawbacks. The very cost of the meal (expect to pay about 400 francs a person, including wine and service) added to the first-class train ticket and surcharge means that travelers may try it once, but not twice, unless they're cushioned by a comfortable expense account.

If you compare the train meal to a real restaurant meal — say at Jamin — you will surely be disappointed. This is not a three-star restaurant, nor is it three-star food. It is simply prepared under the supervision of a chef who runs a three-star restaurant.

Nouvelle Première meals are prepared in the kitchens at the Gare de Lyon in Paris, then preserved in vacuum-packed bags. The process, which is gaining in popularity with restaurateurs and caterers in France and the United States, is an excellent means of preserving freshly prepared food for up to three weeks, without refrigeration.

Some dishes work better than others. The lamb chops were exquisite, but the lobster, for a whopping 178 francs, arrived lukewarm and portions of it were robbery.

But as the train pulled into the Strasbourg station, we agreed that this was better food than we could imagine eating on any train in the world. The payoff was that we had spent a pleasant, festive social evening with friends and arrived relaxed and invigorated, as though we had made no voyage at all.

By comparison, the next evening's quiet journey from Strasbourg to the village of Illhaeusern, less than an hour away, was devoid of adventure. For once, we did not get lost and for once it was not raining. Seated by the window of the Auberge de l'Île's idyllic dining room, overlooking the mighty weeping willows and the narrow Ill River, we were again on a speedy journey to another world.

Looking around the large, understated dining room, we applauded this most international of France's grand tables, one where almost anyone would be comfortable. It is

also one of the most consistent, a consistency backed by hard work, character, a sense of purpose, and a solid family netting. Here father and son, Paul and Marc, work quietly in tandem in the kitchen, while Jean-Pierre Haeblerlin — the brother and uncle — plays the role of perfect boss.

Those searching for clues as to what makes a great restaurant great should begin by examining the Haeblerlin menu. It offers a finely tuned selection of classical and regional fare, designed to please almost any palate.

There is a generous, creative use of locally popular ingredients: chunks of salty smoked lardons, hearty green lentils, puckery red rhubarb all appear in proper proportions. Some of the finest dishes sampled include a substantial cream of asparagus soup adorned with bite-sized choux pastry and a sprinkling of Iranian caviar; a warm salad of delicate merlan, or whiting, served with a frivolous friture of vegetables and mixed with a stunning coriander-flavored vinaigrette, and top-quality lamb cooked in a wrapping of strudel dough.

Desserts perfectly complement the early portion of the meal. The classic profiteroles were as good as that satisfying dish can ever be, and I doubt that any pastry chef can compete with Haeblerlin's rhubarb tart — a warm, layered, puff pastry dessert, bright-flavored rhubarb oozing over the edges into a pool of Sauternes-infused sauce.

The wine list, as usual, is worth the detour and the normal six-week wait for reservations. You can count on the sommelier to steer you in the right direction at the right price. As an aperitif, try the Muscat from Rolly-Gassmann. It's a heavy, musky, highly perfumed wine, a stunning starter to a memorable dining experience.

Nouvelle Première, leaves the Gare de l'Est in Paris daily at 6:46 P.M. and arrives in Strasbourg at 10:37 P.M.; leaves Strasbourg at 10:23 A.M. and arrives in Paris at 2:18 P.M. For reservations, essential both for seating and for reserving a table in the dining car, call 42.40.20.30 in Paris, 88.23.20.30 in Strasbourg. Table service in the dining car is available on weekdays only. The one-way train fare is 440 francs, including supplements. A la carte dinner, about 400 francs a person, including wine and service. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club.

Auberge de l'Île, Illhaeusern, 68150 Ribeauvillé; tel: 89.71.83.33. Closed February, the first two weeks in July, Monday (except for lunch during the summer months) and Tuesday. About 400 francs a person, including wine and service. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club.

A Child's View of the Algarve

by Denis Herbstein

IF holidays are meant to be a breathing space from the daily grind, a refreshing new vantage point on the world, then take along a small child and the break could be even more rewarding. Your own is as good as any. We chose the Algarve, not for us, to be sure, but for "Tim." Before we arrived our thoughts would have turned to Venice, to glacier-traveling in Iceland, or a long hike in the Yorkshire dales.

Tom, not quite 4, wasn't consulted, but how could he resist the plunging waves, the unpolluted sea, empty, cliff-hung beaches, sardinas grelhadas, ameijoas à la cataplana, plus a leavening of history for planning the seeds of curiosity.

The Algarve might be no more than 100 miles by 25, but it does cater for a variety of tastes. Ours and, little did he know it, his, took us direct from the airport at Faro, skirting the time-share villages, the retired Brits in their trans-Atlantic Palm Springs, the golf course at Penina — "smitten with water hazards," says the guide book — the Bull Pub, the London Pride, the Jolly Jug (this run by Wendy, Susan and Brian), on to Sagres, the last place on earth, until Columbus discovered some more of it.

Sagres does have an end-of-the-world feel about it, especially from the top of the mighty promontory, where the Atlantic makes a first acquaintance with Europe, hissing and seething into a billion tons of granite. At the town square, world travelers heave rucksacks out of the bus from Pori-mão, walk the last mile to touch the end of the continent and then trudge back to civilization. Once seen never forgotten, and good for a postcard home to Oz.

Otherwise Sagres is a family place, rather quiet for those who don't care for seafood and swimming. Tom didn't, but six months on he remembers the holiday in Portugal. The pousada, the state-owned hotel hand-somely perched atop another cliff, named for Prince Henry the Navigator, relics of whose 15th-century sailing school we gazed at from our bedroom, was lethargic but friendly. But for Tom, it was where he stored his claims in the bidet preparatory to shipping home for his scrapbook.

When invited to eat those ameijoas (clams in a smoked bacon sauce), he would pull a wry face and utter the fashionable word "yuk." We sat in wet bathing suits in cafés overlooking the beach and consumed the grilled sardines, while Tom worked through steak and "batatas fritas," or fried egg and



Checking out the local seafood.

"batatas fritas," or best of all, "batatas fritas" and "batatas fritas." Indeed, the only Portuguese words he learned were those for french fries and "gelada," raspberry, chocolate or vanilla.

Tom remained resolutely on Europe's finest beaches, never venturing more than an ankle into the cool water. Kicking a football or burying mmm up to her head in sand was preferable to lolling about in the waves.

I have a weakness for fado, the haunting lament which marks out a gathering of Portuguese anywhere in the world. Along the coast at Lagos, Mané Santos, doubling as mistress d'hôtel at the Muralha restaurant, lifted her voice above the party of tourists munching steak and prawns.

Back at the pousada, Tom had also been up late, eyes fixed on the cooing chambermaid who sat in an armchair crocheting vigorously, but unable to read enough of Babar to get him to sleep.

After four days in Sagres we drove into the hills to the spa town of Caldas de Monchique, popular with hypochondriacs as long ago as Roman times. The bath water poured in straight from the nearby mineral spring. The Albergaria do Lagoado is a friendly hotel, but the room was too small. Our suggestion that Tom should go into the next

room upset the manager. "All that money, senhores, please, no." But for less than \$12 Tom got a double bed, walk-in cupboards, a telephone, his own bathroom, and a sun-soaked veranda.

So excited was he by this palatial apartment that he could not fall asleep. He was brought to our table on the square where the chicken pipiri was being washed down by a superlative 1964 Dao red (1,200 escudos, about \$8). It was 10 o'clock by now, but Portuguese kids played tag in and around the diners. Tom eyed them enviously. Then an English child came over and inquired whether our son might be allowed to play. So there were two games of tag, each behaving as though the other did not exist.

Tom's abiding memory of Portugal is a sad event that took place before we even got to Sagres. A man driving a tractor along the cliff had plunged onto the rocks hundreds of feet below. Every day we had to hire a boat on the Mareta beach, pedal across the bay to those rocks to view, in respectful silence, the still gleaming tractor. It could have been anywhere, but for him that is Portugal. And the ice cream and the French fries.

Denis Herbstein is a London-based journalist.

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

- AUSTRIA: VIENNA, Museum of Applied Art (tel: 72.56.96). EXHIBITION — To April 10: Oscar Kokoschka: Urban Portraits. SCHOOL for Applied Arts. EXHIBITION — To Mar. 28: "Oscar Kokoschka, Experimental Works." Tazz '86 International Dance Festival (tel: 57.71.51). To Mar. 31: Ballet der Wiener Staatsoper. Mar. 21-31: Bolchoi Ballet. Volkoper (tel: 53.24.0). OPERA — Mar. 24: "Der Opernball" (Heuberger). Mar. 21: "Orpheus in the Underworld" (Offenbach).

- ENGLAND: LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41). EXHIBITIONS — To April 13: "A Noise in Your Eye": Sound sculptures. Includes works by François Baschet, Ken Gray, Hugh Davies. To April 27: "Art and Time." Exploring Time and motion in modern art. Works by Dali, Magritte, Warhol, Man Ray. THEATER — Royal Shakespeare Company — Mar. 21, 22: "Othello" (Shakespeare). London Coliseum (tel: 836.01.11). OPERA — English National Opera — Mar. 22, 27: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini). National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52). THEATER — Mar. 21, 22, 24: "The Threeplay Opera" (Brecht). Royal Academy of Arts (734.50.52). EXHIBITION — To Mar. 23: "Eduardo Paolucci Underground." To Mar. 31: "Reynolds." Royal Opera House (tel: 240.75.02). OPERA — Mar. 17, 21, 26: "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner).

- FRANCE: Paris, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.71.12.33). EXHIBITIONS — To Mar. 25: "Victoria and Albert Museum" (tel: 589.63.71). EXHIBITIONS — To June 1: French 18th Century Drawings. To June 1: Photographs by British photographer Roger Mayne. To June 1: English Watercolors 1700-1900. Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10). EXHIBITIONS — To June 30: Rembrandt to Vermeer: Dutch paintings from the Mauritshuis museum in The Hague. To June 16: "Rass: The Nine Faces of Indian Art": sculpture, miniatures from Indian private and public collections. Musée des Antiquités Nationales (tel: 34.51.53.65). EXHIBITION — To May 18: The First Inhabitants of the French Mediterranean. Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 42.60.32.14).

WEEKEND

- SHOPPING: Bleu Blanc Rouge, Elizabeth Wessel, Georgya, Lasso, Lola Ascore, Norbert Nel, Principe, Roga, Noëlle Roudine, Sport's Weill.

RESTAURANTS: Goldenberg WAGRAM. 5 MESSAGES AT 1 P.M. 1/4 WINE INCLUDED. 18 rue Godot de Mauroy. 75002 PARIS. HOLIDAYS: BEST CREWED YACHTS CHARTER. ALL MEDITERRANEAN AREA. SOLIDMARE FRANCE. 8040 CANNES - FRANCE. Tel: 33 30 34 94 34 - 34 94 34 34 - 34 94 34 34.

- GERMANY: BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49). OPERA — Mar. 28, 30: "Parsifal" (Wagner). Mar. 22, 25, 27: "Katja Kabanova" (Janáček). Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.6). To Mar. 31: Retrospective of work by Francis Bacon. COLOGNE, Kunsthalle (tel: 21.23.35). EXHIBITION — To Mar. 31: Pre-medieval archeology, including the tomb of a Celtic prince. OPERA — Mar. 21: "The Turn of the Screw" (Britten). Mar. 22, 27, 30: "Cosi Fan Tutte" (Mozart). EXHIBITION — To Mar. 21: "The Inca's — Gold of Peru": 250 objects, 1000 B.C. to 1534. Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna (tel: 80.27.51). EXHIBITION — To Apr. 27: Giulio Turcato: 100 paintings, sculptures from the 1940's to the present. VENICE, Ca' Rezzonico (tel: 70.99.09). EXHIBITION — To April 6: Etchings, prints of Gianbattista Tiepolo. Museo Correr (tel: 25625). EXHIBITION — To April 7: 15th-19th century drawings by Venetian masters. Palazzo Ducale (tel: 249.51). EXHIBITION — To July 20: "Venice and the Defense of the Levant, Lepanto to Candia (1570-1670)". Palazzo Venier dei Leoni, Guggenheim Collection (tel: 293.47). EXHIBITION — To Apr. 15: Homage to French abstract artist Klee, Picasso, Kandinsky, and Mondrian from the Guggenheim Collection in New York. To Mar. La Fenice (tel: 239.54). OPERA — Mar. 21, 25, 27, 29: "The Rake's Progress" (Stravinsky).

Present their Fall Winter collections March 21 - 24 1986 from 9a.m to 7p.m. Hôtel Prince de Galles Salon Panache 33, avenue George V Paris 75008 tel: 47 23 55 11

WEEKEND appears every Friday For information call Dominique Bouvet in Paris on 46.37.93.82 or your local IFT representative (List in Classified Section) DOONESBURY: YOU KNOW, LEGUME, YOU LOOK VERY FAMILIAR TO ME, WHAT DID YOU DO BEFORE YOU PASSED INTO BONDAGE? THE ZIMMERS CUCUMBER IS A VERY DISORIENTING CRUE, EVERY TIME I START TO THINK ABOUT THIS PAST, I GET ALL CONFUSED. ALL I CAN REALLY REMEMBER IS JUST BITS AND PIECES. LIKE WHAT? WELL, LIKE, I'M ALMOST POSITIVE I USED TO HAVE HAIR.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'The International Herald Tribune', 'First Class', 'Business Class', 'Economy', and 'Other'.

السؤال الأول

THE 1986 Herald Tribune READER SURVEY

The International Herald Tribune currently sells more than 8,000 copies each day in 164 countries around the world. To serve this diverse international audience effectively, we need to know about its interests and characteristics. This information is important for our editors and our advertisers alike.

This is the week when, by means of this questionnaire, we take an annual snapshot of all our readers—including the full spectrum from new, even first-time readers, to regular established subscribers.

We need to know about you. And this questionnaire is the best way we have to find out. Accordingly, we would be most grateful if you would take a few minutes to complete this questionnaire, fold it using the instructions on the reverse side, and mail it back to the independent organization which conducts this survey, Research Services Ltd. in London. Your replies will be treated in complete confidence; we do not even ask for your name or address.

As a gesture of our appreciation we will make a charitable donation to the charity of your choice for each returned questionnaire.

This reader survey is extremely important to us. The results of the survey and the total contributed to each charity will be published here in June.

With our warmest thanks,

Lee W. Huebner
Publisher

Where did you read this copy of the IHT?
Please check all that apply.

At home 9
At work 2
Traveling locally 9
Traveling abroad 4
Elsewhere 5

How often do you usually read or look at the IHT?

First time reader 10
5-6 days a week 2
3-4 days a week 3
1-2 days a week 4
Less often than once a week 5
Mainly see when traveling 6

How many people, including yourself, usually read your copy of the IHT?

One 11
Two 2
Three 3
Four 4
Five or more 5
More than one, but don't know how many 6

Travel

4. Approximately how many business air trips have you taken in the past 12 months? (Count a round-trip as one.)

None 12
1-2 1
3-5 2
6-9 3
10-20 4
21+ 5

5. Which of the following destinations have you flown to on business in the past 12 months? (Please check all that apply.)

Benelux countries <input type="checkbox"/> 13	Other Europe <input type="checkbox"/> 14	Middle East <input type="checkbox"/> 15
France <input type="checkbox"/> 2	African countries <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Japan <input type="checkbox"/> 2
Germany <input type="checkbox"/> 3	USA East Coast <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Hong Kong <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Italy <input type="checkbox"/> 4	USA West Coast <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Singapore <input type="checkbox"/> 4
United Kingdom <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Other USA <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Other Asia <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Scandinavia/Finland <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Canada <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Australia/New Zealand <input type="checkbox"/> 6
Spain/Portugal <input type="checkbox"/> 7	Latin America/Caribbean <input type="checkbox"/> 7	Elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/> 7
Switzerland <input type="checkbox"/> 8		

6. Which class of air travel do you usually use for a) short-haul and b) long-haul trips?

	a) short-haul (up to four hours) <input type="checkbox"/> 16	b) long-haul (over four hours) <input type="checkbox"/> 17
First Class	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Concorde	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Business Class	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Economy	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

7a. How many holidays of four nights or more have you taken away from home in the past 12 months?

One 18
Two 2
Three 3
Four or more 4
None 5

7b. Which, if any, of the following types of holiday have you taken in the past two years?

Winter sports holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 19	Special interest package (e.g. archeology, music festival) <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Long-haul holiday to another continent <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Cruise <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Villa/Apartment holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Health farm/Spa/Cure <input type="checkbox"/> 6

Ownership & purchases

8. Which, if any, of the following items have you bought duty-free (airports, in-flights, ferries) in the past 12 months?

Scotch malt whisky <input type="checkbox"/> 20	French Cognac <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Other alcoholic beverages <input type="checkbox"/> 8
Scotch blended whisky <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Champagne <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Cigarettes <input type="checkbox"/> 9
Bourbon <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Gin <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Tobacco/Cigars <input type="checkbox"/> 0
	Vodka <input type="checkbox"/> 7	Perfumes/Cosmetics <input type="checkbox"/> x

9. Which, if any, of the following, have you bought for yourself or as a gift for others in the past two years?

Paintings or Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/> 21	35 mm SLR Camera <input type="checkbox"/> 22
Antique Furniture <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Other 35 mm camera <input type="checkbox"/> 2
Gems or precious jewelry <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Video/movie camera <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Couture label clothing <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Compact disc player <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Leather travel goods <input type="checkbox"/> 5	VCR <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Interior design services <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Personal computer <input type="checkbox"/> 6
A quality watch <input type="checkbox"/> 7	

10. Which, if any, of these cards do you use nowadays?

Access/Eurocard/MasterCard <input type="checkbox"/> 23	Visa Gold/Premium <input type="checkbox"/> 5
American Express Gold/Platinum <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Visa/ Carte Bleue/ Barclaycard <input type="checkbox"/> 6
American Express Green <input type="checkbox"/> 3	ATC (Air Travel) <input type="checkbox"/> 7
Diners Club <input type="checkbox"/> 4	

11. How many cars are there in your household, including any company-owned cars?

No car 24
One 1
Two 2
Three or more 3

12. What is the engine size of your (main) car?

Up to 1,500 cc 25
1,501-1800 cc 2
1,801-2,000 cc 3
2,001-2,500 cc 4
Over 2,500 cc 5
Don't Know 6

If not known, write in make and model

13. When do you expect to replace your (main) car?

In 1986 26
In 1987 2
In 1988 3
1989 or later 4
Don't know 0

14. Approximately how many times have you rented a car for business purposes in the past 12 months?

	In country of residence <input type="checkbox"/> 27	Abroad <input type="checkbox"/> 28
Not rented	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
1-2 rentals	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
3-6 rentals	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
7 or more rentals	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 8

Investments

15a. Which, if any, of the following types of investment do you or members of your household have?

Stocks & Shares <input type="checkbox"/> 29	Financial Futures <input type="checkbox"/> 51
Government Securities <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> 2
Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Gold/precious metals <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Bonds <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Property: land or real estate excl. main home <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Offshore Funds <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Private pension plans <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Listed Stock Options <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Collectables: art, antiques, coins, stamps, etc... <input type="checkbox"/> 6

15b. What is the approximate total value of the above, and any other investments, owned by you and members of your household? (in US dollars)

Under US\$ 50,000 29
50,000 to under 100,000 2
100,000 to under 250,000 3
250,000 to under 500,000 4
500,000 to under 1 million 5
US\$ 1 million or more 6

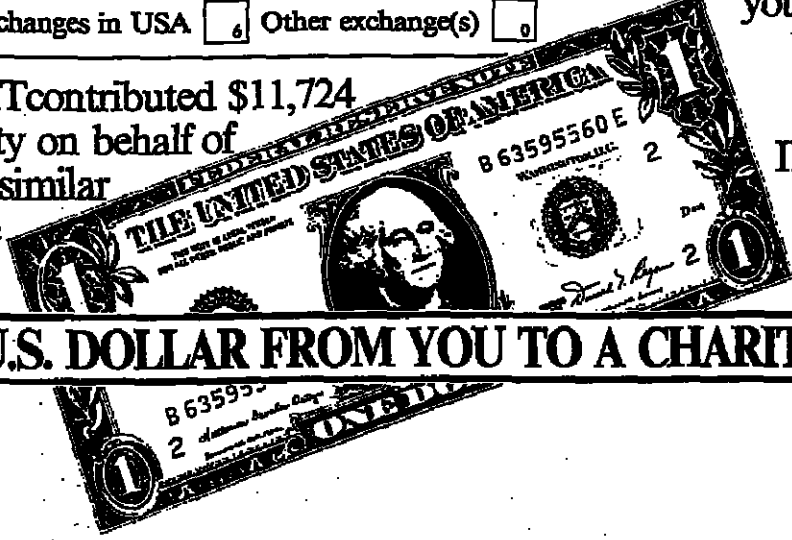
16a. On approximately how many separate occasions have buying or selling transactions been placed for your personal investment account in the past 12 months?

None 30
1-4 1
5-9 2
10-24 3
25-49 4
50-99 5
100 or more 6

16b. On which stock exchange(s) were any of these transactions made?

London <input type="checkbox"/> 31	Hong Kong <input type="checkbox"/> 7
Paris <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Singapore <input type="checkbox"/> 8
Amsterdam <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Tokyo <input type="checkbox"/> 9
Frankfurt <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Zurich <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Exchanges in USA <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Other exchange(s) <input type="checkbox"/> 0

In 1984, the IHT contributed \$11,724 to charity on behalf of respondents to a similar questionnaire



About you

17a. In which country are you currently resident?
Write in 32-33

17b. Of which country are you a citizen?
Write in 34-35

17c. How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

Less than 6 months 36
6-12 months 2
1-5 years 3
More than 5 years 4

18. Are you? Male 37 Female 2

19. What is your age?

Under 25 38
25-34 2
35-44 3
45-54 4
55-64 5
65 or over 6

20. Which educational level have you obtained?

Doctorate/higher university degree 39
University degree/equivalent professional qualification 2
Secondary or High School 3
Other 4

21. Into which of the following groups does your pre-tax household annual income from all sources fall? (Check in US\$ or write in your own currency.)

Up to US \$25,000 40
\$25,000 to \$49,999 2
\$50,000 to \$74,999 3
\$75,000 to \$149,999 4
\$150,000 to \$249,999 5
\$250,000 or more 6

or annual income in own currency (WRITE IN)

Your occupation

22. What is your working status?

Full-time employed 41
Part-time employed 2
Retired 3
Housewife 4
Student 5
Other 6

If you are employed please answer Questions 23-26. Otherwise skip to Question 27.

23. What is your employer's principal activity?

Government/Diplomatic <input type="checkbox"/> 42	Business Services <input type="checkbox"/> 7
Data processing/Telecommunications/Electronics <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Legal/Medical/Educational <input type="checkbox"/> 8
Manufacturing industries incl. Extrac. Engineering & Processing <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Artistic Professions <input type="checkbox"/> 9
Distribution/Wholesale/Retail Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Armed Forces/Police <input type="checkbox"/> 0
Banking/Insurance/Other Financial Services <input type="checkbox"/> 5	
Publishing/Advertising/PR <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Other (Write in) <input type="checkbox"/> 43

24. What is your job title or position? (Please check all that apply.)

Proprietor/Partner <input type="checkbox"/> 44	Technical Specialist <input type="checkbox"/> 45
Chairman of the Board <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Clerical <input type="checkbox"/> 2
President/Chief Executive Officer <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Senior Government Officer <input type="checkbox"/> 3
Managing Director <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Other Government Officer <input type="checkbox"/> 4
Chief Financial Officer/Finance Director <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Consultant <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Other Senior Management <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Other Professional <input type="checkbox"/> 6
Middle Management <input type="checkbox"/> 7	Self-employed <input type="checkbox"/> 7
Junior Executive <input type="checkbox"/> 8	Other (Write in) <input type="checkbox"/> 8

25. How many people does your company employ in the country in which you are currently based?

Under 10 46
10-49 2
50-249 3
250-999 4
1,000-4,999 5
5,000 or more 6

26a. Does your company also operate outside the country in which you are currently based?
Yes 47 No 2

If so, in how many countries?
1-5 48
6-15 2
16+ 3

26b. Do you have responsibilities for policies or operations in any other countries?
Yes 49 No 2

27. Which one of these charities should benefit from your dollar donation?

- SAVE THE CHILDREN 50
- INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS 2
- HEART FOUNDATION 3
- WORLD WILDLIFE FUND 4
- CANCER RESEARCH 5
- LIVE AID 6

Thank you for your cooperation.

Research Services Ltd

7th March 1986

Mr Les Eshemer
International Herald Tribune
181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle
92200 Neuilly sur Seine
France

Dear Les

Thank you for commissioning us to undertake the 1986 Audience Survey.

We guarantee to process all the replies received with absolute confidentiality. Information relating to individual replies will be analysed in a statistical form only. No personal information will be passed to anyone outside our organisation.

The questionnaire will appear in the paper in mid March, and we will process all replies received before the end of April. The responses will be eligible for the dollar donation to charity. I assume you will publish the value of the total contribution when you publish the survey results in June.

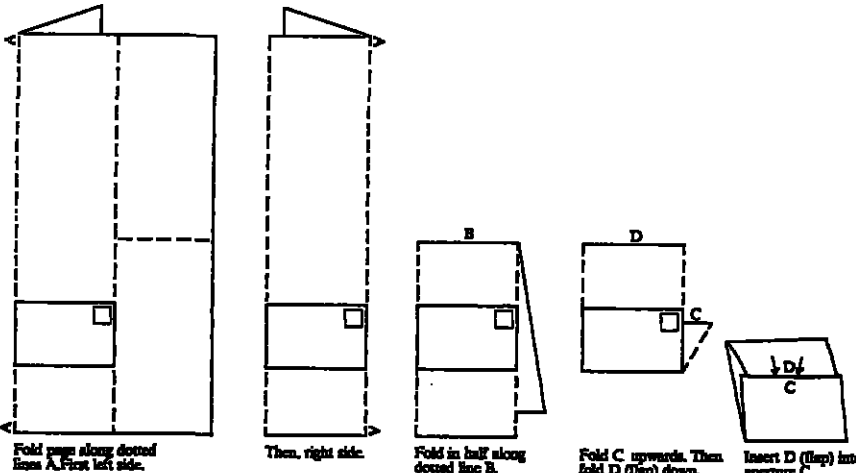
With best wishes

Yours sincerely

Dawn Mitchell
Chairman & Chief Executive

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(FLAP) D



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P65

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Freighter Travel Appeals To a Sense of Adventure

by Roger Collis

THE big news is that freighter travel is coming back into style. Over the last year or so, what had become a secret of the cognoscenti has been emerging as a popular way to see the world. Whether you take a slow boat to China or a banana boat to Barbados, you can be sure of a touch of adventure — freighters work to cargo rather than passenger schedules, so you never quite know what will happen.

Cast aside notions of a rusty tramp steamer with a sinister captain played by Edward G. Robinson. We're talking about modern ships with superb accommodations and cuisine and services to match. What's more, they are usually great value for money. The cost of a freighter cruise is \$40 to \$100 a day, compared with \$200 and more on a conventional cruise ship. (A first-class cabin on the QE2 is around \$700.) And there are virtually no extras. Wine is often included with meals; liquor is at "ship's prices," and you get to see every day at the captain's table.

So who's been hoarding the good news? Nobody really. It is not a world of advertising and glossy brochures, but of word of mouth and specialist publications — like Ships Monthly in Britain, the monthly newsletter of the Freighter Travel Club of America and the fortnightly Freighter Space Advisory, available from one of the few specialist travel agents, Freighter World Cruises Inc., in Pasadena, California.

It is still a small market. Says George Henck, president of Freighter World Cruises, "Probably less than 1 percent of freighters carry passengers; we only have 15 lines that we work with. But it's growing. We move about a thousand people a year now by freighter."

What happened is that many cargo lines that once carried passengers (up to 12 a ship, the maximum under maritime law without a doctor on board) gave up this service when they converted to container ships — with faster turnarounds in port they felt it wasn't worth the trouble. Today, however, cargo revenue is down and the number of officers has been cut, making more cabins available. In the last year, several lines, such as Columbus Line (German) and Blue Star and Booth Lines (British), have started to take passengers for the additional revenue. But passenger capacity has not yet caught up with demand — there are waiting lists of a year or more for some voyages.

People most likely to enjoy freighter travel are the independent minded and self-sufficient. There is plenty of space; you can expect to have an outside cabin with private bathroom and virtually the run of the ship. What cargo buffs seem to enjoy most is the informality and the experience of sharing the life of a working vessel.

Henck prefers to deal with people looking for a round-trip cruise of 30 to 140 days. "One-way traffic is a different breed, but it can be done. A guy could go one-way from San Francisco to Hong Kong on Lykes Line — a 17-day trip which would cost about \$2,200. Or one-way from New Orleans to Rotterdam."

Robert Acton at Gray Dawes Travel, a specialist agency in London, is more open to one-way trips, although they are not always easy to book. A six-week voyage from Tilbury, in southeast England, to Australia on Polish Ocean Lines costs around \$1,700. (The Poles offer a wide choice of cruises and some of the best value in the market.) Another one-way possibility is Blue Star Line, which leaves Felixstowe with two passengers, via Panama, for Los Angeles, Oakland, Seattle and Vancouver. The trip takes about 30 days and costs about \$2,100.

Blue Star, which is carrying passengers for the first time in 10 years, has just introduced a refurbished 22,000-ton ship, Churchill,

with luxurious accommodation for 12 on a run to the east coast of South America. The itinerary is Tilbury, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Salvador, Santos, Montevideo, Rio Grande, back through Santos and Salvador to Rotterdam and Tilbury. This gives the possibility of exploring Brazil (say on a 10-day airpass with Vang) between the two Santos calls. The round trip costs \$3,780 for a total of 49 days. Or maybe take the new Booth Line service from Liverpool and Dublin in June, July and August to the West Indies with a trip up the Amazon to Manaus, Brazil. Round-trip fare is \$2,680; a one-way fare to Trinidad or Barbados about \$700.

The British Geest Line operates a popular service to the Windward Islands to pick up bananas. The ships leave Barry, Wales, every Thursday. First stop is Barbados then St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenada, depending on where the crop is ready. You spend five

Cruises on cargo vessels coming back into style

days in and around the islands before returning. A trip of 23 days costs about \$2,200. If you prefer the French West Indies, the Compagnie Générale Maritime leaves Le Havre for Guadeloupe and Martinique every week. The 24-day round trip costs about \$1,400. One idea is to sail one way and fly back to Europe from Miami.

One of the few lines to visit South Africa is the St. Helena Shipping Co., whose elderly but comfortable vessel, RMS St. Helena, plies between Avonmouth, near Bristol, and Cape Town via the island (one of Britain's last crown colonies) where Napoleon spent his final exile. The northbound trip from Cape Town is the best way to go, a 24-day one-way voyage costing about \$1,400.

If you have the time and inclination to visit India, you could do worse than the Columbus Line from Hamburg. The 75-day round trip takes in Rotterdam, Antwerp, Savona, Madras, Colombo and Bombay, via the Suez Canal, and costs around \$4,000. From the United States you can take a Columbus ship from Long Beach to Australia, New Zealand and back via Honolulu to Tacoma, Washington, in 65 to 80 days.

The thing to remember with freighters is that no line will guarantee you a departure or return date and sometimes you may not know which of the published ports you will visit or in what order. A good rule is that container ships are usually the most reliable. For example, Lykes, a U.S. line, has a weekly service from San Francisco, a 38-day trip to Yokohama, Kobe, Okinawa, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Honolulu and back to Long Beach, that is seldom delayed or diverted.

The quintessential freighter cruise is operated by American President Lines. It's called The Vagabond and leaves the Seattle area for the Orient. You never know more than two or three weeks in advance where you are going or for how long. You pay \$7,200 on the basis of 80 days. If the cruise is shorter you get a refund, if it's longer, there's no extra to pay, says Henck. "They sometimes go as far as Ethiopia and continue around the world. It's one of the most popular trips going. The waiting list can be two years."

Two recommended agencies specializing in freighter cruises are: Gray Dawes Travel Ltd., 3 Cathedral Place, London EC4M 7DT (tel: 01-248.64.74); Freighter World Cruises Inc., 180 South Lake, Pasadena, California 91101 (tel: 818-449.31.06).

Le Carré Continued from page 9

head, two race horses — all held in the name of his bogus companies — and no assets.

"Nobody could find enough money in his wallet or anywhere to pay a single member of his staff for that week," David said. "There was no money, period. All the helpers, assistants and employees at his office were going through the papers like crazy looking for one little bit of money. It was like the end of 'Zorba the Greek,' all those dreadful widow women in black coming in, but they never found a thing." David paid for the cremation and service but boycotted the service.

David Cornwall's three sons from his marriage to Ann remain close to him. He has a fourth son by his second wife, Jane Eustace, a former book editor. As he grows older, Charlotte and Rupert both say their half-brother, though taller and slimmer than Ronnie, increasingly resembles his father.

That symmetry, carried to its logical extreme in the novel where Pym portrays himself as "a failing man tottering on the last legs of his credibility," blurs in real life.

In his own personal history, the new novel serves as a catharsis for David Cornwall rather than as a final judgment on the father. "I still don't know him," the son acknowledged. "He remains a foreign country." Yet he hopes that many sons and many fathers will recognize their own histories in that of Magnus and Rick Pym.

"There's a feeling I have very much," he said. "I think many fathers have it, that somehow we are there not to pass on the things we inherited from our own fathers."

This was excerpted from an article in The New York Times Magazine.

Ballet Continued from page 9

Soviet ballet today has itself modernized.

What the Central Ballet has shown us is a company in the process of finding its own style. The dancers, and especially the choreographers, need greater exposure to contemporary influences in international ballet. But this does not mean they should become confused by a variety of styles that run counter to the foundation they already have. The women have the best of the Soviet training known as the Vaganova system — the use of the shoulders and head, the strength in the leaps, the bold bent-leg arabesques and fabulous extensions.

Stylistically, the chief weakness of the company takes the form of moving from position to position without the customary transitional flow — seen in the tendency of the corps to snapp abruptly into academic poses in "Swan Lake." This sectioning-off of movement has been seen in Western companies as well — notably the National Ballet of Canada.

But one might also ask whether this tendency to pose in classical ballet is not influenced by the way the dancers are taught to lock into the *hang hsang*, the traditional frozen pose used in Beijing Opera. Such poses were integrated into the ballets on view that used elements of Chinese classical dance (not ballet) and folk dances — the excerpts from "The New Year's Sacrifice," with music by Liu Tingyu, and the excerpts from "The Maid of the Sea," with music by Wu Zuqiang and Du Mingjun.

"The Maid of the Sea" became the season's popular, if not the critical, success.

With its bright colors and precision-line choreography, the ballet could easily be dismissed as Soviet kitsch turned into Chinese kitsch that resembles Radio City Music Hall kitsch. The work is actually a 19th-century ballet in disguise. Gusev, who supervised its original collective staging (different choreographers did different parts) seems to have based the work on the model of "The Little Humpbacked Horse," created in 1864 in St. Petersburg by Arthur Saint-Léon. The Chinese hero rescues the sea princess with the aid of magic plants, personified by dancers, just as the folk hero in the Russian ballet has the magic of the little horse to aid him. There is an underwater ballet in both.

The company presented two scenes from the "Maid" — the sea kingdom and the wedding disrupted by the demon who had abducted the maid. The work's main pas de deux was seen on a separate program. The choreography is bold and simple, short on combinations of varied and complex steps. The aim is to communicate and entertain. The same might be said of the excerpt from "The New Year's Sacrifice," whose dramatic focus is on a young widow married off a second time against her will. Again the choreography is in broad strokes — with three folk dances providing a divertissement.

Like so many ballet companies today, the Central Ballet of China is in flux. Oddly, it has the advantage of not having to look back at a recent heyday but forward toward a future that could bring it — with the development of new choreographers — into the front ranks.

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TRAVEL

In Praise of an Unsung Greek Isle

by Henry Kamm

ASKING Greek friends to recommend the vacation island of their dreams led to frustration. The typical answer ran something like "Island X used to be marvelous. But that was before it became popular, and all the Germans (or Scandinavians, hippies, nudists or homosexuals — depending on the friend's prejudices) took it over. Wouldn't set foot there anymore."

The choice came down to abandoning the notion of a Greek island holiday or searching the maps of the Cyclades, Sporades, Dodecanese and Ionian archipelagos for an island that no friend had mentioned that is accessible without a private yacht.

Folegandros captured my interest first by the music of its name, which I had not heard pronounced by anyone whose island advice I asked — the tonic accent falls on the second syllable.

A second point in its favor was the dotted lines across the blue of the map showing that the island boats from Piraeus, the port of Athens, stop there between delivering herds of tourists to the better-known islands of Ios and Santorini.

A quick look into the indispensable Blue Guide for further encouragement. Folegandros is described in the small print that the editor reserves for places worthy of interest but not a must for all travelers. The clincher was provided by the National Tourist Organization's pamphlet on the Cyclades: Unusual for so small and unfashionable an island, Folegandros boasts a hotel of Category B, which raised visions of comfortable beds and running water.

I set out on a 10-hour cruise that stopped at four other islands. It led to a place of such pleasure that I would normally return non-committal in response to questions and evasive to any editor's request to write about it for fear of spoiling a good thing.

But how can an island with about 30 hotel rooms, few and small beaches, a single road less than 10 miles long, no filling station and no bank be spoiled? It holds little attraction for those who would squander nature's capital and the island can accommodate so few visitors that it would be churlish not to share knowledge of its existence.

For those who do not succeed in securing a roof over their heads, there is only a highly exposed camping ground that offers no shade from the unforgiving Aegean sun, the strong winds that are not infrequent in July and August or the chill of the island nights.

I would not go to Folegandros unless the three sisters who own and mother the plain but comfortable Fani-Veris Hotel in Hora, the main village, granted me the favor of a reservation. The second hotel is Spartan and features an unfavorable ratio of toilets to guests.

The outline of Folegandros as it looms into view is abrupt and jagged and its coast inhospitable — steep and tall cliffs rarely indented by coves that grant shelter to the sailor. To grow anything on the steep slopes of the hills, the inhabitants have had to terrace the mountainsides. To protect the fields from the winds, they have had to erect stone walls to hold in the precious soil; the terraces of Folegandros descend dramatically, amphitheater-like, to the sea.

Ancient stone walls crisscross much of the small island, which measures about a half mile across and eight miles long. Among the walls run mule paths, and today, as in ages past, the people of Folegandros move about on donkeys. There were no cars on the island until the construction of a small port three years ago allowed them to be landed. With a population of about 800, there are still not enough cars to warrant a gasoline station.

WHAT makes Folegandros so endearing to its handful of Greek and foreign summer regulars is the contrast between the stony majesty of its landscape and the soft texture of its submerged life. Folegandros remains what all Greece once represented to visitors — friendliness without ostentation and the grace that makes the receiving of tourists an act of hospitality.

After a first small purchase at the general store, the elderly owner, eager to show that commerce was not his only interest in visitors, took us across the narrow street to show the rabbits he breeds in a small courtyard. The second time, we had to inspect the family house in the next street and sample his wife's excellent cheese pie. From then on, the purchase of a bottle of sustenance or a box of cookies became family occasions, with much conversation across the language barrier.

The man from whom we bought fruit showed genuine concern that we might have departed without taking leave when we returned from a weekend in Santorini. The woman whose bakery-pizzeria offers the best terrace in Hora for viewing dramatic sunsets regularly brought tea, ouzo and accompanying tidbits without waiting for an order because after the second sunset she accepted us as crepuscular regulars with wants as predictable as the sun's movements.

The main coffee shop of Hora, which serves its customers on a circular, tree-shaded plaza surrounded, like all of Hora's small squares, by small churches, offers the indefinite use of its tables not only for those who buy a 23-drachma (16-cent) cup of Greek coffee. Not even this admission fee is exacted; anyone can sit down — young backpackers to trade notes on neighboring islands; the customers from the two knickknack and paper-back stores (no newspapers ever) to write their postcards; players of backgammon, cards or Scrabble or solitary thinkers.

Although Folegandros offers the usual island activity of swimming and basking in the sun, I found myself not alone in feeling that its invitation to what might be described as



Whitewashed buildings around a typical Hora courtyard.

Photograph by Henry Kamm

creative idleness was its principal attraction.

One soon finds oneself overtaken by a gentle feeling that a slow and aimless stroll through Hora, particularly its medieval quarter of Kastro, might well precede the bus trip to the port, followed by a swim at its nearby beaches or a boat trip to a more remote bathing spot.

And then the gentle pulse of Folegandros takes over. From the small terrace of the main church in Kastro, so gleamingly whitewashed as almost all buildings on the island, the view over the jagged cliffs of the east coast and the waves breaking against them is splendid, and the retaining wall offers an inviting spot to sit, leaning one's back against the church, to absorb it.

A woman who has the keys to St. Anthony's, perhaps because it stands on land her family owns, invites you in for a look at its crumbling 17th-century paintings.

Time for a cold drink, while watching the kitten or the children at play. Greetings are exchanged with shopkeepers and women hanging the wash. A mule-keeper proposes his steeds for a trip to the beach at Angali, an hour's swaying ride, at 100 drachmas (about 70 cents) a mule. But time for lunch first.

The choice is between Nikos and his quiet back garden under a grape arbor or Kritikos on the main square, where three medieval churches form the backdrop for an open grill and tables around it. Not much difference in menu, two or three prepared dishes like moussaka, a stew, eggplants or string beans. Greek salad with local goat cheese or, as often as not, feta imported from Holland (to supplement the local supply).

It seems a bit late at 5 P.M. for a mule ride to Angali or the adjoining beach of St. Nicholas, much favored by, but not restricted to, nudists. It is good to be at Karavostasi at

dinnertime, because its two restaurants are pleasant and offer fish, sometimes lobsters, brought in that day.

In a richly historic region, Folegandros stands out by presenting almost no historic interest. Although of no notable historic or artistic importance, the white church of Panayia towers so picturesquely on a headland above Hora that few visitors have shunned the 15-minute climb to it along a path of successively steep hairpin curves. The reward is largely in the sense of having done it; the church is more beautiful when viewed from below.

Boats can be rented to circumnavigate Folegandros (about \$60). One may ask the skipper to stop at any beach that seems inviting or at sea for snorkeling.

Angali and St. Nicholas beaches are linked to Karavostasi port by a daily boat that leaves at 11 A.M. and returns at 6 P.M. (about \$1.50 round trip). Angali has simple taverns for lunch; St. Nicholas is bare in that respect as well.

THE only mistake that marred my stay was having yielded to the temptation of the nearness of Santorini, a much more famous island fully provided with historic ruins and notable archaeological digs that have yielded great treasures, to spend a weekend there. The island's exceptional beauty was not enough to make up for a pollution of discos, fast-food restaurants, hotels, gift shops and the throngs of tourists that these installations require.

I fled back to Folegandros, understanding fully the frustrating replies of my Greek friends and feeling wiser than they for being in Folegandros.

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A chapel and terraced fields west of Hora.

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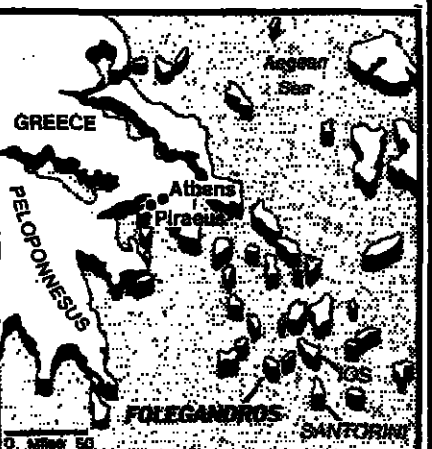
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3917	179.82	179.74	179.74	+0.08
2116	179.74	179.66	179.66	+0.08
1892	179.66	179.58	179.58	+0.08
1892	179.58	179.50	179.50	+0.08
1892	179.50	179.42	179.42	+0.08
1892	179.42	179.34	179.34	+0.08
1892	179.34	179.26	179.26	+0.08
1892	179.26	179.18	179.18	+0.08
1892	179.18	179.10	179.10	+0.08
1892	179.10	179.02	179.02	+0.08

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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1792.74	1800.00	1792.74	1800.00	+7.26
1792.74	1800.00	1792.74	1800.00	+7.26
1792.74	1800.00	1792.74	1800.00	+7.26

High	Low	Close	Chg.
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1800.00	1792.74	1800.00	+7.26
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1800.00	1792.74	1800.00	+7.26

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 147,920
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 146,970
Prev. consolidated close 175,217.74

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect floor trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

Class	Prev.
Advanced	30
Declined	274
Unchanged	62
Total Issues	706
New Issues	7
Volume up	3,364,517
Volume down	2,719,958

Close	Chg.	Wash. Post	Year Ago
327.71	+1.82	327.71	+1.22
327.71	+1.82	327.71	+1.22
327.71	+1.82	327.71	+1.22
327.71	+1.82	327.71	+1.22
327.71	+1.82	327.71	+1.22

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1432	24.00	23.92	23.92	+0.08
1432	23.92	23.84	23.84	+0.08
1432	23.84	23.76	23.76	+0.08
1432	23.76	23.68	23.68	+0.08
1432	23.68	23.60	23.60	+0.08

Class	Chg.
Bonds	+0.04
Utilities	+0.12
Industrials	+0.13

Class	Prev.
Advanced	724
Declined	720
Unchanged	209
Total Issues	1653
New Issues	217
Volume up	34,812,778
Volume down	42,144,778

March 19	Buy	Sales	'57
March 19	23,226	67,517	1,459
March 19	32,226	72,743	1,454
March 19	32,226	72,743	1,454
March 19	32,226	72,743	1,454
March 19	32,226	72,743	1,454

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect floor trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

High	Low	Close	Chg.
282.29	280.79	281.1	+0.31
282.29	280.79	281.1	+0.31
282.29	280.79	281.1	+0.31
282.29	280.79	281.1	+0.31
282.29	280.79	281.1	+0.31

4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	Prev. cons. volume
15,290,000	17,429,000	17,429,000
15,290,000	17,429,000	17,429,000
15,290,000	17,429,000	17,429,000
15,290,000	17,429,000	17,429,000
15,290,000	17,429,000	17,429,000

High	Low	Close	Chg.
273.88	264.74	267.22	+1.12
273.88	264.74	267.22	+1.12
273.88	264.74	267.22	+1.12
273.88	264.74	267.22	+1.12
273.88	264.74	267.22	+1.12

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
214	179	AAP	1.12 15	179	179	179	+0.08
179	179	APG	0.88 12	179	179	179	+0.08
179	179	AMC	0.88 12	179	179	179	+0.08
179	179	AMR	0.88 12	179	179	179	+0.08
179	179	AMT	0.88 12	179	179	179	+0.08
179	179	AMN	0.88 12	179	179	179	+0.08
179	179	AMO	0.88 12	179	179	179	+0.08
179	179	AMP	0.88 12	179	179	179	+0.08
179	179	AMQ	0.88 12	179	179	179	+0.08
179	179	AMS	0.88 12	179	179	179	+0.08

Dow Jones Index Breaks 1,800

United Press International
NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average Thursday ended above 1,800 for the first time — exactly three weeks after its initial close over 1,700 — as blue-chip issues advanced and set the entire stock market higher.

The Dow climbed 16.29 to a high of 1,804.24, breaking its previous record of 1,792.74, set Friday.

The Dow broke through 1,800 for the first time late Monday, but retreated and closed at 1,776.82. The index closed above 1,700 for the first time on Feb. 27.

Winning issues outpaced losers 925 to 718 among the 2,064 issues traded.

Broader market indexes, however, did not break records. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.56 to 136.13, just shy of 136.17, the record set Friday. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 0.94 to 236.54. The price of an average share jumped 56 cents.

On the Big Board, about 147.9 million shares were traded, compared with 149.9 million traded on Wednesday.

Analysts said futures-related buy programs both early and late in the day were responsible for much of the Dow's gain.

A late-morning round of buying emerged because the March major market index option — based on 20 blue-chip stocks, most of which are included in the Dow Jones industrial average — was selling at a premium to its underlying basket of equities. This made it profitable for traders to sell the relatively expensive option and buy the stocks.

Continued strength among these blue-chip

M-1 Up \$5.7 Billion

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, rose \$5.7 billion in the week ended March 10, the Federal Reserve Board reported Thursday.

The Fed said that M-1 rose to a seasonally adjusted \$637.6 billion in that period, from a revised \$631.9 billion the previous week. M-1 includes cash in circulation, deposits in checking accounts and non-bank travelers checks. For the latest 13 weeks, M-1 averaged \$629.4 billion, an 8.4-percent seasonally adjusted annual rate of gain from the previous 13 weeks.

Issues helped buoy the broader market, analysts said.

Analysts have said that expirations Friday of March futures and options contracts might make trading this week more volatile than usual.

"There's been a lot of feverish trading activity in anticipation of Friday's expirations," said Eugene Peroni Jr. of Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards.

Mr. Peroni also cited activity in stocks that reacting to news developments.

"Traders and investors are frantically search for opportunities that may have gone unnoticed," he said.

Canadian Pacific was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising 1/4 to 14 3/4.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
184	174	Schle	0.88 12	174	174	174	+0.08
174	174	Stamps	0.88 12	174	174	174	+0.08
174	174	Stamps	0.88 12	174	174	174	+0.08
174	174	Stamps	0.88 12	174	174	174	+0.08
174	174	Stamps	0.88 12	174	174	174	+0.08
174	174	Stamps	0.88 12	174	174	174	+0.08
174	174	Stamps	0.88 12	174	174	174	+0.08
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174	174	Stamps	0.88 12	174	174	174	+0.08
174	174	Stamps	0.88 12	174	174	174	+0.08
174	174	Stamps	0.88 12	174	174	174	+0.08
174	174	Stamps	0.88 12	174	174	174	+0.08
174	174	Stamps	0.88 12	174	174	174	+0.08
174	174	Stamps	0.88 12	174	174	174	+0.08

Lighting

Current

Interest

Handwritten note: *منذ ان لاصل*

Statistics Index table with columns for AMEX Most Active, AMEX Stock Index, and various market indicators.

TECHNOLOGY Redesigning Two-Wheelers With Lighter New Material

By BARNABY J. FEDER New York Times Service NEW YORK — The pace of bicycle evolution has increased in recent years, thanks largely to the well-publicized and startlingly successful effort to design cycles that was aimed at giving the U.S. Olympic team in 1984 an advantage over riders from other countries.

When I started in 1981, people were more worried about what color to paint cycles than how to improve them," said Edmund Burke, director of sports science and technology for the U.S. Cycling Federation. "We took a very dormant industry and shook it up."

To be sure, the BMX-style bicycles that look like motorcycles used in dirt track racing have proved popular in the children's market, and a variety of broad-tired, tougher bicycles have been developed for urban commuters and off-road enthusiasts.

But bicycle designers concede that these represent relatively straightforward evolution of the designs that have dominated cycling throughout the century. Radical changes, such as attempts to create enclosed, three-wheeled or four-wheeled vehicles pedaled from a seated position that would be more comfortable and efficient than traditional bicycles, have repeatedly failed to live up to the high hopes of their inventors.

The technological conservatism of the cycling world is partly a reflection of its economic structure. Those cyclists who are most inclined to pay for innovation tend to be racers and tri-athletes—those who participate in a race involving swimming, biking and running. Their interest in improvements is limited by what the athletes will accept as standard for purposes of competition.

Bicycles might not look much different at first glance, but new materials are replacing steel and chrome-molybdenum alloys in frames at the upper end of the market. New assembly techniques are being used along with the new materials. And, with the help of computers, designers for major companies in the industry are tinkering with everything from wheels to safety helmets.

User-friendliness has been adopted from the computer industry as one goal for bicycle innovators. Thus, a number of companies are searching for ways to replace the standard gear shift with some form of automatic transmission. Meanwhile, leading makers of derailleurs (the gearing mechanism on many bicycles), such as Shimano of Japan, already have reached the market with new designs that make shifting simpler.

The new framing materials just beginning to filter into the specialty shops that sell high-performance bicycles are aluminum and fiber composites. Manufacturers say that aluminum was used in some bicycles at the turn of the century but soon gave way to steel.

The biggest vote of confidence yet in aluminum came in December. It was then that the Raleigh bicycle division of Huffy Corp., which is the world's largest bicycle maker, introduced its new aluminum line. The Technium uses aluminum tubing for the front triangle of the frame and chrome-molybdenum for the rear.

The new line cuts the lowest price for aluminum framing to below \$300, according to Robert R. Wieland, a Huffy vice president.

The Technium's pedigree reflects the international nature of today's bicycle industry at the technical level. The Technium was derived from Huffy's work on the Olympic project, but much of the technology on which the Olympic effort was based had been acquired in Europe, long the technology leader for the industry.

Banks Underpin Alusuisse

Firm Says Losses Left it 'Naked'

ZURICH — Alusuisse, one of the world's leading aluminum producers, said Thursday that Swiss banks were stepping in to strengthen its capital following heavy losses on its 1985 business.

The Swiss company reported a consolidated net loss of 692.3 million Swiss francs (\$366 million) for 1985, compared with a profit of 168.7 million francs in the previous year.

The losses came after it had to reduce the value of assets at some subsidiaries, especially in the United States, and make provisions for closures. The write-downs and provisions totaled 456.8 million francs.

The finance director, Hermann Haerli, said that Alusuisse had been left "naked and without reserves" after its capital reserves were absorbed to cover the losses.

However, he said that a consortium of five Swiss banks had agreed to subscribe to an issue of new shares at a premium of 75 percent above their current worth on the Zurich Stock Market.

The banks would pay 875 Swiss francs for 500-franc par value shares which traded Thursday at 730 francs.

At the beginning of the year, Alusuisse said that it faced heavy write-downs of assets in 1985, would show a loss and would not be able to pay a dividend. It also said that its board chairman, Emanuel Meyer, had resigned and its chief executive officer, Bruno Sorato, had been replaced.

On Thursday, Alusuisse also announced a major restructuring program which will narrow its focus to the major interests of aluminum and chemicals.

It said that it was looking for a buyer for its U.S. subsidiary, Maremont Corp., which produces spare parts for cars, and was getting out of the services business.

But Alusuisse said that it would expand aluminum areas where it showed strengths.

NatWest USA Building Momentum

Bank Chief Gets Results With a Hands-On Style

By Eric N. Berg New York Times Service NEW YORK — Looking more like a meat inspector than the head of a major New York City financial institution, William T. Knowles recently donned a hard hat and white coat to tour the meat-cutting operations of American Frozen Foods in Stratford, Connecticut.

The 51-year-old chairman and chief executive of National Westminster Bank USA was giving the company a final once-over before taking it on as a new lending customer.

Other bankers might scoff at such a visit as a misuse of time for the chief executive of a big bank. But Mr. Knowles calls on customers two to three times a week in a hands-on approach that is playing a big part in a turnaround at the British-owned institution.

Indeed, as other British-controlled banks are retreating from U.S. shores — both Lloyds Bank PLC and Midland Bank PLC sold their California operations last month — Natwest USA, as it is familiarly known, is advancing.

The 11th-largest bank in New York City, with \$9.8 billion in assets, it is opening offices, buying loan portfolios and rolling out new products for corporate customers.

One of these new services, for instance, is a personal-computer-based letter-of-credit system that allows a corporate treasurer to apply for a letter of credit using a desktop computer, and to get a response usually the same day.

"If you're not the top bank, you've got to have something else," said Mr. Knowles, a former senior leading officer at Bankers Trust Co.

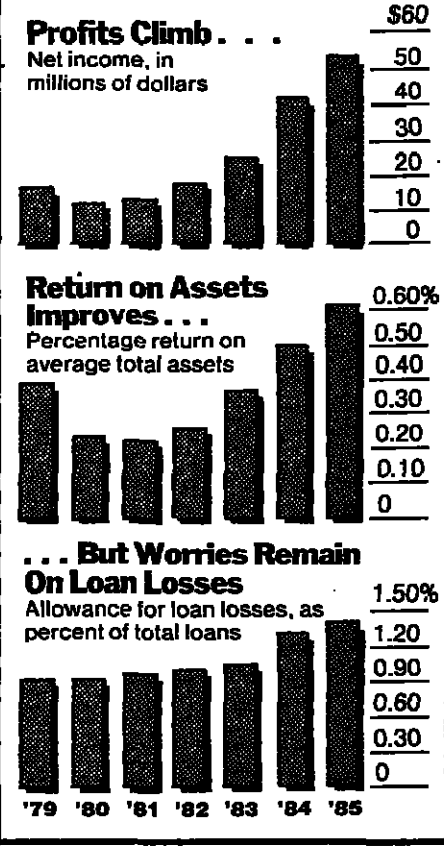
By most measures, the steps are paying off. Since 1979, Natwest USA's net income has more than tripled, to \$54.5 million. Return on equity has increased from 6.30 percent to 10.34 percent, and the critical return-on-assets figure has risen to 0.61 percent from 0.38 percent.

To be sure, the results are still far from stellar, banking experts say. But for now, many analysts are impressed by the improvements. "They definitely get the progress award," said Terry Smith, an analyst at W. Greenwell & Co., a London-based brokerage.

National Westminster Bank PLC, the giant London-based banking organization, acquired Natwest USA in 1979 when it was called National Bank of North America. The idea was for National Westminster to expand its presence in the United States at a time when bank deregulation seemed to promise rich returns.

It did not quite happen that way, however. Natwest USA's profits plunged in 1980 under the weight of rising salaries, soaring loan-loss provisions and a squeeze on loan profits as a result of rising interest rates. The company reported a \$1.8-million pretax loss that year, with the prospects for improvement dim.

Mr. Knowles, who joined the bank as president in 1981 and became chief executive in 1982, has achieved a turnaround. Under him, Natwest USA has slowed the



growth of salaries and pared other spending. He has also increased net interest income by buying in a single transaction in late 1984, more than \$500 million in New York Garment District loans from Bankers Trust.

Nonperforming loans, while still high, have fallen, and non-interest income from such items as credit cards and safe-deposit boxes has risen steadily.

Mr. Knowles also has overhauled the executive suite: 13 of the top 15 officers have been in their jobs less than three years.

But his biggest contribution, analysts say, is his emphasis on providing high-quality services in the brutally competitive New York banking market.

Believing, in fact, that better service is a key to success, he had a fable written, "The Legend of Dirt," in which Dirt is a mythical kingdom that prospers because everyone does good work.

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 2)

Political Fights Said to Threaten OPEC Accord

By Bob Hagerty International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Political quarrels and mistrust threatened to block an attempt by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to agree on a strategy for supporting oil prices, delegates to an OPEC meeting here said Thursday.

After a fifth day of confused and indecisive talks, some delegates said they feared that the meeting would break up this weekend without a significant accord.

The ministers could agree only on a plan to request a 20-percent production cut from five non-OPEC countries attending the talks, a participant said. Since OPEC itself has not agreed on a specific cut in its own production, delegates conceded that the non-OPEC countries would not welcome the suggestion.

The non-OPEC countries attending are Mexico, Egypt, Oman, Malaysia and Angola. Together they produce about 4.5 million barrels a day.

Meanwhile, the six-year-old war between Iran and Iraq, both OPEC members, was re-emerging Thursday as a major source of acrimony.

"The trouble is political," reported one senior delegate, who said he was growing less hopeful about chances for an OPEC accord, even though the 13 members share a sense of alarm over the drop of about 50 percent in oil prices since November.

OPEC, trying to agree on renewed output restraints in a bid to push prices up, faces its familiar squabbles in trying to assign a quota to each member. The old quota system was effectively, though not formally, abandoned in December when members could not agree on the issue.

On Thursday, Iraq demanded a quota of at least 13 percent of OPEC's total output, up from 7.5 percent under the old system, sources said. But Iran has insisted that it get two more barrels for each additional one allotted to its enemy, making any accord remote.

Other members also appeared to be resisting cuts. Qatar's minister, Sheikh Abdul-Aziz bin Khalifa al-

Thani, asked whether his country would accept a cut, replied: "No way." He added, "We have suffered a lot."

Yet Mana Said al-Otaiba, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, insisted that all producers must share production cuts.

Some observers said Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, two of the most powerful members, remained unconvinced that other oil producers had the political will to adhere strictly to any new output rules.

Another divisive issue is the Saudis' production level, since they account for about a quarter of OPEC's output. Paul McDonald, a veteran Saudi watcher at Shearson Lehman Brothers Ltd. in London, said he would be "absolutely flabbergasted" if the kingdom agreed to reduce its output below 4 million barrels a day. At present, Saudi output is estimated at 4.4 million.

Personal Income Up 0.6% in U.S.

WASHINGTON — Americans' personal income rose a healthy 0.6 percent in February while consumer spending was up 0.3 percent, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

By comparison, incomes rose a weak 0.1 percent in January, while consumer spending declined 0.4 percent.

The spending increase was attributed to colder weather, which forced gas and electricity costs up, boosting spending in services. This was the only area of strength in February, because purchases of both durable and nondurable goods fell for the second consecutive month.

February income growth also was attributed to special factors, including higher subsidy payments for farmers, a pay raise for the military, and the cost-of-living increases in Social Security benefits.

French Finance Minister Called Tough, Moderate

By Axel Krause International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Edouard Balladur, France's new minister of the economy, finance and privatization, has qualities expected to shape the new government's approach to economic and trade policy: an affinity for international business and administration, toughness, discretion and, above all, a moderate approach to deregulation, French government and business sources said Thursday.

Mr. Balladur, 56, an industrialist and an expert in administrative law who is virtually unknown outside France, is one of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's closest advisers, and is a member of the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic party.

Mr. Balladur was described by political observers Thursday evening as "vice premier" in the new government.

Born in Turkey, Mr. Balladur graduated from the prestigious National Administration School and, in the 1960's was twice an adviser to the ORTF, then the French state-run radio and television network. In 1966-68, he was a close technical adviser to then-prime minister, Georges Pompidou, and served as Mr. Pompidou's chief of staff in 1973-74, his last job in government. In business, he was president, from 1968 to 1981, of the company that built and now operates the Mount Blanc tunnel.

According to banking sources, Mr. Balladur played a decisive role in softening Mr. Chirac's approach to quickly implementing sweeping economic reforms.

He is believed to have urged adoption of "privatization," rather than "denationalization," to describe the government's approach to returning many of France's state-controlled groups to private ownership during the next five years.

What privatization means, industry sources said, is that the government probably will rely heavily on gradual increases in the number of shares for public sale by state-owned groups, and converting existing nonvoting shares into voting shares quoted on the Bourse.

This would be in place of immediately launching a massive sale of state-owned shares.

"His style is that of an international banker — low-profiled, authoritative, with a flare for irony, and, above all, he is a man of the center," said one senior executive at a large, state-owned industrial company. He added that Mr. Balladur and his deputy ministers "look very Atlanticist, meaning they may be closer to the Reagan administration on many issues."

Some French bankers and diplomats said that a devaluation of the franc would be considered immediately by Mr. Balladur as part of a



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Currency Rates

Table of currency rates for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, and ECUs.

Table of other dollar values for currencies like Argon, Austral, Austr. schill., Belg. fr. fr., Brazil cruzeiro, Canadian \$, Chinese yuan, Danish krona, and Swiss franc.

Interest Rates

Table of government securities interest rates for 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year terms.

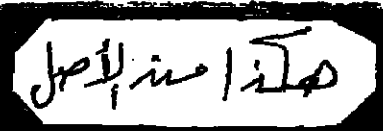
Table of key money rates for various banks and instruments like US Treasury bills and Eurodollars.

Table of Asian dollar deposits for 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year terms.

Table of U.S. money market funds for various funds like Merrill Lynch Ready Assets and Tolerant Interest Rate Index.

Gold

Table of gold prices in various locations including Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Paris, Zurich, and London.



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Britoil Plans 40% Cut in Exploration Budget

LONDON — Britoil PLC said today that it would cut its planned exploration budget for 1986 by 40 percent because of the slump in world oil prices since the end of last year.

W.R. Grace Sells Herman's to Dee

NEW YORK — W.R. Grace Co. said Thursday it has agreed to sell its 56-percent stake in Herman's Sporting Goods Inc. to Dee Corp., a leading British food retailer.

COMPANY NOTES

Australian National Industries Inc., the diversified heavy engineering group, said its net profit rose 27 percent, to 26.8 million Australian dollars (\$19.1 million) in the first seven months ended Jan. 7.

Ford's Europe Chief Urges Worker Cut

DUSSELDORF — Ford Motor Co. European subsidiaries will have to cut work forces to Japanese levels to remain competitive, the departing chairman of Ford Europe, Robert A. Lutz, told the West German business weekly, Wirtschaftswoche.

Options, Futures Trade Said to Affect Stock Prices

By James Sterngold New York Times Service NEW YORK — A long-awaited report on stock-index futures and options concludes that on the four days a year when the contracts expire simultaneously, there has been large, and at times, disruptive impact on stock prices.

U.S. Trading in U.K. Shares Slowed by Proposed Tax

NEW YORK — Britain's proposed tax on shares of British companies traded in the United States brought trading in such shares to a virtual halt Thursday, investment bankers said.

Yugo Accuses Toyota in U.S. Of Extortion to Impede Sales

WASHINGTON — Lawyers for U.S. distributors of the Yugo, the Yugoslavia-built subcompact car, have accused representatives of Toyota Motor Co. of using extortion to prevent dealers from selling the vehicle in New York and California.

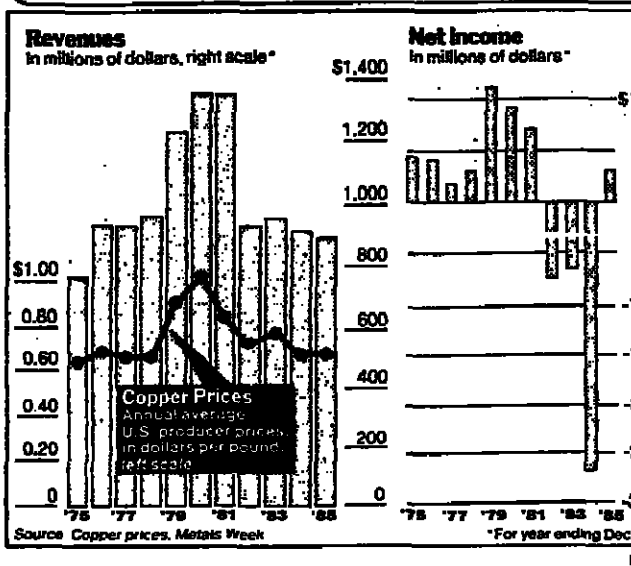
Fiat Denies Sale of Stake By Libya

TURIN — Fiat SpA, the big Italian industrial group, denied reports Thursday that Libya, the country's second-largest shareholder after the powerful Agnelli family, had sold its 15-percent stake.

Phelps Dodge Finally Mines a Profit Copper Firm Recovers By Cutting Costs

By Nicholas D. Kristof New York Times Service MORENCI, Arizona — A few years ago this rugged country — home to bighorn sheep, cactus and the nation's largest surviving copper mine — seemed a lively cemetery for Phelps Dodge Corp.

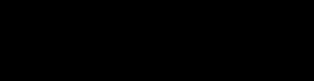
The Changing Fortunes of Phelps Dodge



company. It operates copper mines at Morenci and at Tyrone, New Mexico, as well as copper smelters in Hidalgo, New Mexico, and Douglas, Arizona, and a copper refinery in El Paso, Texas.

Analysis and even competitors agree, however, that these are minor hurdles compared with the turnaround engineered by the largest U.S. copper company.

Sites of Phelps Dodge Operations



Pennzoil Co. To Ask Bond Ruling From High Court

HOUSTON — Pennzoil Co. said Thursday it would ask the U.S. Supreme Court to rescind a lower court's ruling that Texaco Inc. post a bond of \$1 billion, rather than \$12 billion, as it appeals a multi-billion-dollar judgment against it.

On Nov. 19, a Houston jury ruled that Texaco had wrongly interfered with a merger agreement between Pennzoil and Getty Oil Co. and acquired Getty itself.

But a ruling by the U.S. appeals court in New York effectively reduced that bond to \$1 billion.

According to a source close to Texaco, the chairman, John K. McKinley, had written to Mr. Liedtke suggesting that the two meet.



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Thursdays AMEX Closing

Tables include the notations prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wks High	Low	Change	Open	Close
4 1/2	3 1/2	ADN	2.4	21	7 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	AAI	1.5	41	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	AAI	1.5	41	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	AAI	1.5	41	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wks High	Low	Change	Open	Close
1 1/2	1 1/2	AAI	1.5	41	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	AAI	1.5	41	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	AAI	1.5	41	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

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1 1/2	1 1/2	AAI	1.5	41	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	AAI	1.5	41	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wks High	Low	Change	Open	Close
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1 1/2	1 1/2	AAI	1.5	41	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wks High	Low	Change	Open	Close
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1 1/2	1 1/2	AAI	1.5	41	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	AAI	1.5	41	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wks High	Low	Change	Open	Close
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1 1/2	1 1/2	AAI	1.5	41	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	AAI	1.5	41	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

Floating-Rate Notes

March 20

Dollars

Issuer/Note	Amount	Rate	Start	End
Ally Bank	100,000,000	10.00%	3/20/86	3/20/87
Ally Bank	100,000,000	10.00%	3/20/86	3/20/87
Ally Bank	100,000,000	10.00%	3/20/86	3/20/87

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Note	Amount	Rate	Start	End
Ally Bank	100,000,000	10.00%	3/20/86	3/20/87
Ally Bank	100,000,000	10.00%	3/20/86	3/20/87
Ally Bank	100,000,000	10.00%	3/20/86	3/20/87

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Note	Amount	Rate	Start	End
Ally Bank	100,000,000	10.00%	3/20/86	3/20/87
Ally Bank	100,000,000	10.00%	3/20/86	3/20/87
Ally Bank	100,000,000	10.00%	3/20/86	3/20/87

Canadian Dollars

Issuer/Note	Amount	Rate	Start	End
Ally Bank	100,000,000	10.00%	3/20/86	3/20/87
Ally Bank	100,000,000	10.00%	3/20/86	3/20/87
Ally Bank	100,000,000	10.00%	3/20/86	3/20/87

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Note	Amount	Rate	Start	End
Ally Bank	100,000,000	10.00%	3/20/86	3/20/87
Ally Bank	100,000,000	10.00%	3/20/86	3/20/87
Ally Bank	100,000,000	10.00%	3/20/86	3/20/87

ECU

Issuer/Note	Amount	Rate	Start	End
Ally Bank	100,000,000	10.00%	3/20/86	3/20/87
Ally Bank	100,000,000	10.00%	3/20/86	3/20/87
Ally Bank	100,000,000	10.00%	3/20/86	3/20/87

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 20 March 1986

Fund Name	Assets	Price	Change
AL AL MANAGEMENT	\$ 224.34	10.00	0.00
AL AL MANAGEMENT	\$ 224.34	10.00	0.00
AL AL MANAGEMENT	\$ 224.34	10.00	0.00

RAYNER REPORTED TO PLAN TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL FROM LME RING TRADING

TOKYO STOCK PRICES POST HIGH IN HEAVY TRADING

IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER, READ ROB HUGHES WEDNESDAYS IN THE IHT

Handwritten Arabic text in a box at the top right.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Asia Opens Unit to Boost Marketing in Europe

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Casio Computer has opened an Amsterdam-based unit to strengthen its marketing operations in Europe.

New York, has named Robert B. Gray executive director and chief representative of its Tokyo representative office. He takes over from Jackson Tai, who is moving to New York as senior vice president of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in charge of real estate financing.

Swedish Match, the Stockholm-based industrial concern, has opened an international finance company in Brussels, Swedish Match Finance International, headed by Karl Olof Olsson, who holds the titles of president and chief executive.

Swissair has recruited two executives from the mergers-and-acquisitions section of the London-based merchant bank of Kleinwort, Benson Ltd. to head up its new mergers and acquisitions department in London.

Shland Oil Elects New President

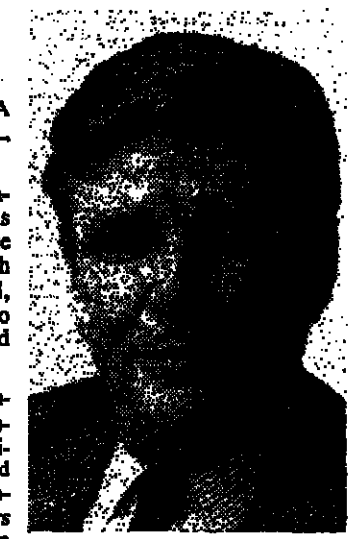
Shland Oil Inc. said Charles J. Allen has been elected president and chief operating officer, and will have responsibility for the operating units of the corporation.

NatWest On a Climb

(Continued from Page 13)
everyone at NatWest USA — from tellers to senior officers — is required to read it.

Company Results

Table with columns for Country, Company, and Financial Data (Revenue, Profit, etc.) for various international firms.



Casio's Hans G. Olofsson

sent that bank's 10 percent shareholding. From April 1, Mr. Sammelson will be executive chairman of Ansbacher's insurance subsidiary, Seascope Insurance Holdings Ltd. National Bank of Kuwait SAK has promoted Ramez K. Sarkis to general manager of its London branch from deputy general manager, succeeding Neville A.S. Mills, who has retired.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Eases Lower in Quiet Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar settled lower Thursday against most major currencies in quiet New York trading as the British pound and the OPEC talks in Geneva remained the center of attention on foreign exchange markets.

Table titled 'London Dollar Rates' showing exchange rates for various currencies like Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

Johnson of Harris Bank in Chicago, adding that if OPEC members "don't reach an agreement, sterling could fall." Dealers in Tokyo said the market there was taking a cautious stance on the dollar ahead of a local three-day holiday weekend.

New Minister: Vice Premier

(Continued from Page 13)
and delicate negotiations with American Telephone & Telegraph Co. aimed at greatly strengthening each company's position in the other's domestic telecommunications markets, and the chances of an agreement going through now have brightened somewhat.

THE EUROMARKETS

Rate Hopes Continue to Prop Sterling Sector

LONDON — Sterling Euro-bonds again closed firmer Thursday, but eased from their highs of the day as the continuing rash of new issues started weighing on the market, dealers said.

Meanwhile, dollar straight bonds closed up about 1/4 to 1/2 point, as three borrowers tapped this sector.

With the National Australia Bank issue closing at a discount of about 2, outside total fees of 1 1/2 percent, dealers said they were seeing signs that demand for the new, and more tightly priced, sterling issues is drying up.

Large table titled 'Thursday's OTC Prices' listing various OTC stocks and their prices.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low/Stock/Div. Yld. and various stock listings.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low/Stock/Div. Yld. and various stock listings.

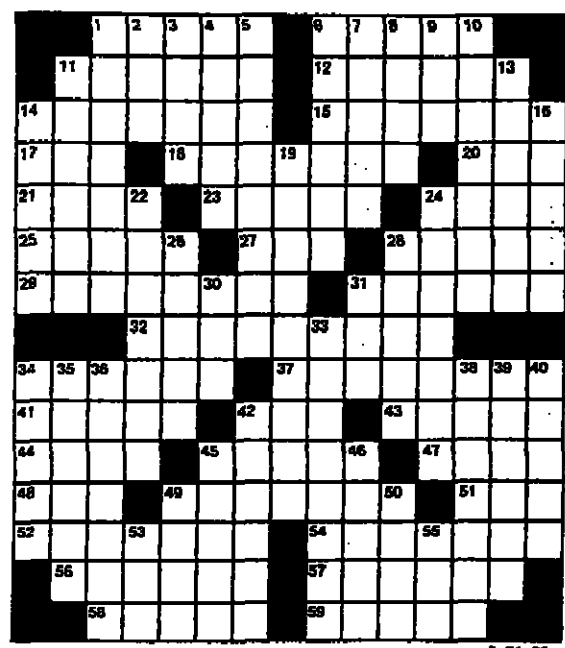
Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low/Stock/Div. Yld. and various stock listings.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low/Stock/Div. Yld. and various stock listings.

Table with columns for 12 Month High/Low/Stock/Div. Yld. and various stock listings.

Tokyo Stock Prices High in Heavy Trade

ROB HUGHES



ACROSS

1 Navigator's need
6 Biting
11 Brown or Kewan
12 Bell tones
13 Riviera spa, to
14 Sardines
15 Small car
17 Prince
18 Annoys
20 Small ape
21 Baseball stats
23 Horatian poem
24 Progenitor
25 Washroom-entry sign
27 Eric's mischievous child
28 Chop finely
29 Church musician
31 Speculators' maneuvers
32 Telegraph-signals system
34 P.R. projects
37 Scamp
41 "I'll— You," 1945 song
42 Transgress
43 Cabinet-maker's item

DOWN

1 Delicately attractive
2 An F.D.R. V.P.
3 At the pinnacle
4 Adore or Taylor
5 Unlawful entry
6 Compactly
7 Job
8 Tire mounts
9 Scamp
10 Activity at Reno
11 An African Moslem
13 Like farmland in Ethiopia

44 — Neisse
45 Dollars' companion
47 Architect—Scull
49 Type of mint
51 Allow
52 Spoke sharply
54 Hot rum drinks
56 Actors' group
57 Puma
58 Chalken port
59 City on the Meuse
60 Kind of hand
61 TV's "— Company"
62 Abbey Theatre pioneer
63 Farm implement
64 Kind of paper
66 Saw logs in bed
69 Work
70 Old Testament prophet
71 Taro-root product
72 Genetic component

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



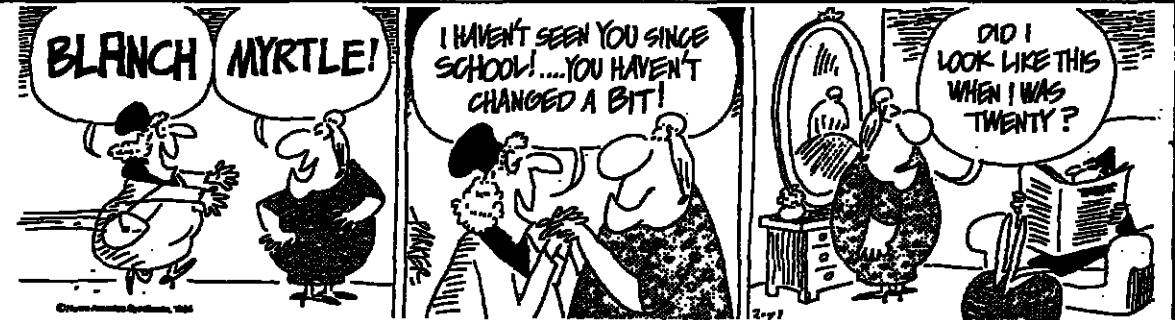
BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

THE JASON VOYAGE: The Quest for the Golden Fleece

By Tim Severin. 263 pages. \$18.95. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Bernard Knox

THE quest for the Golden Fleece, the Argonauts' voyage from Greece to the far eastern shores of the Black Sea, was already an old story for Homer's audience; when Circe in the Odyssey, charis Odysseus' course for home, she mentions the Argos as "known to all." The version of the story Homer and his audience knew has not come down to us; the earliest connected account we have was written much later, by the Alexandrian poet Apollonius of Rhodes, some time in the 3rd century B. C. His epic poem, the Argonautica, describes the voyage out in great detail, rises to an emotional climax with Medea's love for Jason and her decisive role in his success, and then brings the Argos, pursued by Colchian fleets, safely home to Greece by a different route. Some of the adventures of the Argonauts are purely mythical (the two-winged members of the crew who chase the Harpies, for example), but a good many of the geographical details of the voyage out (through not of the return) do seem to correspond to the realities of the terrain.

Most scholars are inclined to believe that Apollonius, who had the resources of the great library at Alexandria at his disposal, was drawing on earlier accounts which, in the distorting mirror of epic imagination, reflected some of the particulars of the Greek colonization of the Black Sea coasts from the 8th to the 6th centuries B. C.—in the way Shakespeare's "The Tempest" puts to poetic use tales brought back from the waters of the New World by Elizabethan seamen.

The possibility that Apollonius might also have had access to still earlier versions of the saga, to the version known to Homer, for example, and that this version might have been a poetic echo of a real voyage or voyages made in the Bronze Age, before the first millennium, seemed to be ruled out because Bronze Age ships, as far as we can tell from their representations in art, were galleys with no more than 10 oars to a side, and it seemed certain that no such vessel, even with the help of a primitive sail, could make its way through the narrows of the Dardanelles, not to mention the more formidable Bosphorus.

Tim Severin, however, who had already followed in the wake of Sinbad the Sailor on a

reconstructed 8th-century Arab trader, and sailed from Ireland to America in a leather boat like Saint Brendan, decided to build a Bronze Age 20-oared galley, recruit a crew of modern Argonauts and follow Jason's route from Volos in northern Greece to Colchis on the Rioni River in the Soviet Republic of Georgia. This enthralling book, written with verve and humor and equipped with maps, plans of the boat and more than 70 color photographs, is his record of the voyage.

The modern Argonauts were volunteers who came for the sport: all of them, to judge from their names, were British or Irish, except for a Norwegian artist, whose evocative sketches are reproduced in the book. Only eight of the original crew went all the way to Georgia; the others were replaced first by Greek and then by Turkish volunteers.

Though the modern Argos was equipped with a sail (decorated with images of these Mycenaean warriors), it was the back-breaking and blistering labor of pulling on 14-foot (4-meter) oars that propelled her over most of the 5,000 sea miles she had to go; just off Eregli on the Turkish coast, with 46 days behind them and 33 still to go, the wind and sail that saved them more than once. As the Argos made her way into the Dardanelles, with only 15 persons aboard and an adverse current that might run up to three or four knots, "we were saved," Severin writes "by the most extraordinary wind, a changing wind that might have been whistled up specially for us."

It was not all plain sailing, however. They once wallowed for 36 hours, helpless in a Black Sea gale; on another occasion they barely escaped being smashed on the rocks when one of the two steering oars broke. Whenever the wind died or blew against them, they spent hour after hour at the oars, sometimes 11 hours in one day; it was work that Severin himself calls "mindless, repetitive and boring," something "everyone loathed." For compensation they had the enthusiastic welcome they received whenever they came ashore—in Greece, in Turkey, and most overwhelmingly of all, in Soviet Georgia, where a relief crew of Soviet athletes took over the oars, while the Argonauts were feted, feasted and entertained by dancers and magnificent male choruses.

Severin is at pains to try to ground the details of Apollonius' narrative in solid geographical fact, and some of the correspondences between the ancient and the modern ventures, especially those relating to wind and weather conditions, are indeed striking. Other correspondences however, especially attempts to find modern equivalents for some of the more obviously mythical components of the ancient poem, are not entirely convincing, and the belief that Bronze Age vessels actually made such voyages has to be maintained in the face of the fact that the archaeological record shows no sign of Mycenaean penetration so far east. The heroic endeavor of the modern Argonauts does not prove that a Bronze Age ship sailed to Colchis but it has certainly proved one important thing—that he could have.

Bernard Knox, author of "The Heroic Temper: Studies in Sophoclean Tragedy" and other books and articles about ancient Greece, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MOM! COME HERE AND SEE WHAT CARROTS REALLY LOOK LIKE!"

JUMBLE

A word game section titled 'JUMBLE' with a grid of letters and instructions: 'Unscramble these four jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.' The jumbles are MULAB, PHACT, NAWKEE, and CLORLS.

WEATHER

A weather forecast table with columns for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, and Oceania. It lists high and low temperatures for various cities.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press March 20. Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

A large table of stock market data for various countries including Amsterdam, Hong Kong, London, Frankfurt, and Johannesburg. It lists stock names, prices, and indices.

Stocks

A table of stock market data for various countries including Singapore, Stockholm, Paris, Sydney, Zurich, and Tokyo. It lists stock names, prices, and indices.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A grid puzzle solution with words like CORA, MIA, VAISES, UBER, ORLE, ANENT, SEPT, LUIS, CORFU, PAR, LISPS, MAIN, SHILLYSHALLYING, NIECE, REAM, POTATO, STEW, BOO, AVER, DROOP, SLIP, WAD, ADEN, TSEULT, ALIA, SNORE, FLIBBERTIGIBBET, RENO, SIRE, ERE, ONTAP, MONO, MANX, STERE, GONG, ARIA, HORDE, PAS, ODES.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ALL bidding systems are designed to locate eight-card fits in major suits, and competent bidders, given a free run, rarely fail in that respect. It is very different, however, when no eight-card fit is available. No-trump is the obvious choice, but if that is objectionable because one suit is untrumped, the partnership must try for the most appropriate seven-card fit. In that case, the internal strength of the suit is of paramount importance. None of the experts faced with the hypothetical diagrammed deal succeeded in reaching six clubs, a highly desirable slam contract. The alternatives of six diamonds and

six hearts are clearly very inferior.

Some experts suggest the diagrammed auction, which followed a delicate route. The waiting bid of one spade followed by the jump to three hearts suggests three-card heart support, and in view of the failure to bid no-trump, spade weakness. South eventually emphasizes his clubs, and judges that his partner must have three aces to justify his strong bidding. Notice that six clubs has a chance, even if neither red suit splits evenly. With the distribution shown, East can be squeezed in the red suits. After spades are led and continued, South ruffs and plays all his

Canadian Stocks

A table of Canadian stock market data for March 20, listing various stocks and their prices.

Stocks in Montreal

A table of stock market data for Montreal, listing various stocks and their prices.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including the word 'Champion' and other fragments.

SPORTS

Champions' Cup Soccer Tourney Has a New Look

LONDON — A new name is guaranteed to be the European Champions' Cup after the current format...

Uerdingen staged the comeback of the night. Trailing by 1-3 to Dynamo Dresden at halftime...

Benfica, the Champions' Cup winner in 1961 and 62, beat Dukla Prague, 2-1...

Inter Milan and Nantes fought to a 3-3 draw in France, enabling the Italians (who won their home leg, 3-0) to progress to the semifinals...

Cologne qualified for the semis by beating Sporting Lisbon, 2-0 (3-1 on aggregate).

Wareneg gained the UEFA semifinals by winning a penalty shootout, 5-4, after its 1-0 second-leg victory over Hajduk Split...

Inter Milan and Nantes fought to a 3-3 draw in France, enabling the Italians (who won their home leg, 3-0) to progress to the semifinals...

Cologne qualified for the semis by beating Sporting Lisbon, 2-0 (3-1 on aggregate).



Steve Archibald, left, headed the ball past Juventus goalie Stefano Tacconi in Wednesday night's 30th minute to cement Barcelona's advancement to the Champions' Cup semifinals.

Gaspoz Caps Comeback With Cup Crown

LAKE PLACID, N.Y. — Joel Gaspoz of Switzerland captured the World Cup ski slalom title...

Gaspoz, 34, held his lead from the first round, when he clocked a 1:21.89. Gaspoz began the day in third place in the giant slalom standings...

Gaspoz was trailed throughout Wednesday's competition by Robert Etzinger of Italy, who had a combined time of 2:34.84 after being separated from Gaspoz by three one-hundredths of a second after the first run.



Joel Gaspoz

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Team, W, L, T, Pct, and various statistics for NBA Leaders.

Table with columns for Team, W, L, T, Pct, and various statistics for National Basketball Association Standings.

Table with columns for Team, W, L, T, Pct, and various statistics for Soccer.

Table with columns for Team, W, L, T, Pct, and various statistics for World Cup Skiing.

NCAA and ESP: Upsets in Beholders' Eyes

WASHINGTON — A few days after the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament began, Georgetown Coach Tom Thompson looked at the 64-man field and said that anyone who wanted to correctly pick the "upsets" would have some sort of "supernatural perception."

Whether or not they were upsets, the games that shocked the public the most last weekend were Cleveland State beating Indiana, Arkansas-Little Rock downing Notre Dame, 12th-seeded De Paul bousting fourth-seeded Oklahoma, 14-seeded Cleveland State beating sixth-seeded St. Joseph's...

Several times, when Meyer was assisting his father Ray at De Paul, the Blue Demons had a No. 1 seeding but lost in the opening round. "Sometimes a team like De Paul a few years ago, and maybe a Notre Dame this year, is sitting back, waiting to find out where they're going to play. And a team like us now is so happy just to get in that they have a different approach."

Whether or not they were upsets, the games that shocked the public the most last weekend were Cleveland State beating Indiana, Arkansas-Little Rock downing Notre Dame, 12th-seeded De Paul bousting fourth-seeded Oklahoma, 14-seeded Cleveland State beating sixth-seeded St. Joseph's...

Figure Skating

Table with columns for Skater, W, L, T, Pct, and various statistics for Figure Skating.

Transition

Table with columns for Skater, W, L, T, Pct, and various statistics for Transition.

Exhibition Baseball

Table with columns for Team, W, L, T, Pct, and various statistics for Exhibition Baseball.

World Cup Skiing

Table with columns for Skier, W, L, T, Pct, and various statistics for World Cup Skiing.

A Boatyard's Spring Gleaning

WASHINGTON — Ahhh, the sights and sounds and smells of the boatyard in spring. You can't be everywhere at once. It was a my own bad luck that I wasn't around last week when Big Jim dropped the 500-pound (226-kilogram) mast on his finger down at Casa Rio Marina...

As for the sights, I see New York officials are worried about something called "boatlog" if too big a marine crowd shows for the Statue of Liberty celebrations next July 4. If New Yorkers want a preliminary look at boatlog, they should visit a do-it-yourself yard around Annapolis, Maryland, some sunny weekend in March.

Mike Bay, for example, looks like a Libyan terrorist in his sanding-and-painting costume. "Yeah," said Bay, bucking up his gas mask, slipping a turban around his head, adjusting his goggles and revving up an electric sanding gun. "You wait all winter for the first breath of nice, fresh spring air so you can take a vacation, drive down to the water and do this."

Bay spent all week hunched under his 30-foot (9.12-meter) racing sloop, grinding deadly toxins off the bottom so he could have a clean surface on which to spread fresh, new deadweight toxins. "Danger," was the warning on an empty bottom-paint can near by. "Hazards to humans and domestic animals. Keep out of reach of children."

Hockey

Table with columns for Team, W, L, T, Pct, and various statistics for NHL Standings.

U.S. skater Debi Thomas

Debi Thomas, U.S. 15 factored placement. 1. Debi Thomas, U.S., 15 factored placement. 2. Kiro Ivanova, Soviet Union, 30. 3. Tiffany Chin, U.S., 32. 4. Martina Kilius, East Germany, 34. 5. Anna Kandzharova, Soviet Union, 44. 6. Claudia Lehmann, West Germany, 74. 7. Tracy Wilson, Canada, 74. 8. Corry Kadoy, U.S., 78. 9. Natalia Ledneva, Soviet Union, 88. 10. Elizabeth Manley, Canada, 84. 11. Kathryn Paavola, Belgium, 120. 12. Claudia Wittler, Switzerland, 142. 13. Alford Ho, Japan, 142. 14. Katarina Witt, East Germany, 143. 15. Anees Gossett, France, 150.

Exhibition Baseball

Table with columns for Team, W, L, T, Pct, and various statistics for Exhibition Baseball.

World Cup Skiing

Table with columns for Skier, W, L, T, Pct, and various statistics for World Cup Skiing.

Advertisement for Blainpain watches, featuring a large image of a watch and text describing the brand and its quality.

OBSERVER

Lebanon and Titillation

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — A newspaper headline caught my eye. It said: "Famed Psychic's Head Explodes." I didn't buy the paper. Afterward, I worried. What was wrong with me?

Max Frisch in Zurich: A Guest at Home

By Hanns Neuerbourg

ZURICH — Still, the sculptor hero of the 1954 Max Frisch novel that made the writer's mark around the world, liked Switzerland to a prison because of its "panicky fear of intellectual adventures."



Frisch: Chilly reception "not tragic but unpleasant."

bearing a message from a fellow captive who had read a book by Frisch in Siberia.
That's something TV cannot match," he said. "The printed word has retained an old-fashioned virulence."

Three years later, Frisch finished another version of the novel, about a man who seeks to discard his identity and take up a new life. It became an international best seller and has been translated into 17 languages. Critics in the United States showered it with accolades as they did "Homo Faber" and other later novels.

PEOPLE

Yoko Ono on Stage 'Ono'

The musical "Lennon" had Yoko Ono onstage and in the audience Wednesday night in London as the real Ono saw the play based on the life of her husband, the former Beatle John Lennon, who was assassinated in 1980. "I was very scared about going," Ono said Thursday. "During the performance I kept thinking whether I should slip away quietly, but then I decided to stick it through."

ANNOUNCEMENTS
DO SOMETHING UNUSUAL - join a murder mystery weekend offered by Blyth and Company in Eps (Surrey) Apr. 11-13, Dornsea (Sussex) Apr. 15-17, Knebworth (Herts) May 24 and others. Phone 0438 91 26 28. Tel: 422620P.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
CARIBBEAN
ESCAPE TO TREASURE KEY. 1 bed-room villa in beautiful Bahamas Island. White Sand Beach. Fishing, snorkeling, tennis, golf. Owner must sell US \$50,000 advance. Contact: Elizabeth Barton, 120 Park Ave., NY, NY 10017 USA. Tel: 212-880-3852.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
ITALY
TURKANT, IN CHANTI, 18th century country house with 10 bedrooms, 3 floors, 6 double bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, large lounge, studio, dining room, kitchen, 2nd floor, 2nd floor garden. Great house with 2 double bedrooms, lounge with terrace, pool, tennis, 1000 sqm. Call: Tel: 0432/317

Keep in touch through Radio Japan
NHK's shortwave world service
This Japanese character tells us "listen with our hearts"
For our listeners in Europe, the Middle East and Africa (relayed via Gabon at 500 kw), here is the new schedule that will come into effect from April 7th.

International Business Message Center
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ULTIMA PARIS
FALL-WINTER 1986/1987 COLLECTION
PARIS HOTEL GEORGE
March 21-24, 1986
Following the France Fashion show in New York